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Voyage de Ch. ALLUAUD et R. JEANNEL

en

Afrique Orientale

(1911-1912)

RÉSULTATS SCIENTIFIQUES

INSECTES LÉPIDOPTÈRES

I

Chenilles et Cocons
recueillis dans les Gales des Formicides

Avec un Appendice sur une chenille de Notodontide.

PAR

F. Le Cerf

AVEC UNE PHOTOGRAPHIE, 17 FIGURES DANS LE TEXTE
ET 2 PLANCHES NOIRES



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CHENILLES ET COCONS
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DANS LES GALLES DES FORMICIDES
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F. LE CERF, *Chenilles et Cocons recueillis dans les Galles des Formicides*, avec un Appendice sur une chenille de Notodontide, in Voyage de Ch. Alluaud et R. Jeannel en Afrique orientale (1911-1912). Résultats scientifiques, *Lepidoptera*, I, pp. 1 à 32, avec 17 fig. dans le texte et les planches I et II (Paris, A. Schulz, 1^{er} juin 1914).



UN ACACIA A GALLES AU PIED DU MONT KÉNYA.

CHENILLES ET COCONS

RECUEILLIS

DANS LES GALLES DES FORMICIDES

PAR

F. LE CERF,

Préparateur au Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle.

Les Chenilles entrent pour une part importante dans la population hétérogène qui habite les galles de certains Formicides arboricoles dans l'Afrique orientale ; les unes ne se trouvent que dans les galles abandonnées, mais d'autres vivent en commensales au milieu des Fourmis.

Trois espèces figurent dans les collections de MM. Alluaud et Jeannel : elles appartiennent respectivement à un Rhopalocère et à deux Hétérocères.

La première est une Lycène dont le développement larvaire s'effectue tout entier à l'intérieur de la cécidie ; les *Cremastogaster*, qui produisent et habitent celle-ci, assurent sa subsistance ; c'est de beaucoup la plus intéressante. Parmi les relations écologiques diverses des chenilles de Lycénides et des Fourmis, elle apporte l'exemple d'un comportement nouveau et de plus constitue le premier type parmi les Diurnes d'une chenille cécidicole.

Une Géomètre trouvée dans les galles sèches et abandonnées par les *Cremastogaster* est représentée par deux individus jeunes.

La dernière espèce enfin, récoltée dans les mêmes conditions, vit de la substance même de la galle à l'intérieur de laquelle elle se métamorphose dans un cocon. C'est une chenille de Pyralide dont un individu avait été déjà trouvé par le Dr Y. Sjöstedt lors de son expédition au Kilimandjaro et au Méru, dans des galles similaires produites sur un autre *Acacia* (*Acacia ?drepanolobium* Harms) par le *Cremastogaster tricolor* Gerst.

Devant l'intérêt que présentent les phénomènes de symbiose — particulièrement la myrmécophilie — et bien qu'il ne soit pas possible dans l'état actuel de nos connaissances sur les premiers états des Lépidoptères africains, de déterminer spécifiquement ces chenilles, j'ai cru devoir en donner une description et une figuration assez détaillées pour assurer leur identification dans l'avenir.

Un quatrième Lépidoptère vit aussi dans les mêmes galles, mais son existence n'est attestée dans les récoltes que j'ai en mains que par un cocon qui sera décrit et figuré accessoirement.

Fam. **LYCAENIDAE.**Subfam. **LYCAENINAE.****Chenille n° I.**

Planche I, fig. 1 à 3.

AFRIQUE ORIENTALE ANGLAISE : col du Longonot (alt. 2.140 m.), dans le Rift Valley, st. n° 25, décembre 1911, une chenille recueillie dans une galle d'Acacia (?*Acacia steno-carpa* Hochst), habitée par des *Cremastogaster vulcania* Santschi.

DESCRIPTION. — Chenille onisciforme, de section triangulaire, à côtés subparallèles, un peu déprimée antérieurement, davantage postérieurement, à dos largement caréné et à face ventrale plate.

Longueur : 10 mill.; largeur : 4,1 mill.; épaisseur : 4,6 mill.

Coloration en alcool : gris brun livide, irrégulièrement semée de points foncés diffus dans l'épaisseur du tégument et de taches noires ça et là en surface.

Les incisions qui séparent les segments du corps sont toutes bien visibles et forment du quatrième au septième de larges sillons articulaires dorsaux.

Tête profondément rétractée sous le premier segment, noir brillant, avec l'épistome, les fossettes antennaires, l'hypos-tome, la base de la filière et les parties latérales de la lèvre inférieure blanchâtres; labre petit, échancré au milieu, glabre et cachant les mandibules qui paraissent noires et de petite dimension.

Segment prothoracique déprimé en dessus, portant un écusson en forme de losange irrégulier, plus court en avant, légèrement tronqué en arrière, un peu ponctué près des bords, d'un brun jaunâtre plus foncé dans sa partie médiane, parcouru longitudinalement

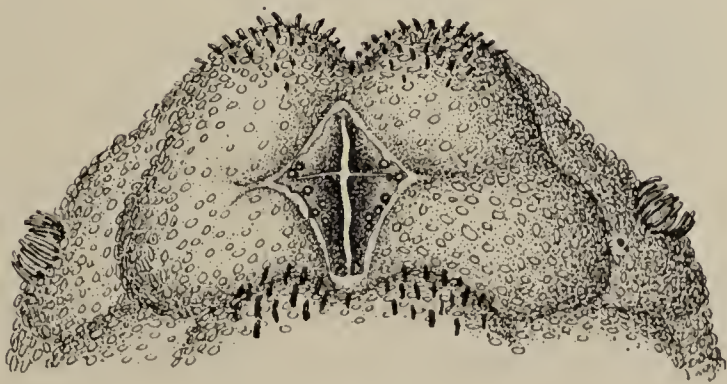


Fig 1. — Prothorax de la Chenille n° I (*Lycaenidae*) vu dorsalement.

par une ligne blanche inégale un peu sinuée, et transversalement par une autre très fine, obsolète.

Segments neuf à douze graduellement et de plus en plus déprimés ; le dixième un peu élargi latéralement.

Organe sécréteur du dixième segment présent mais rétracté et n'apparaissant plus que sous forme d'un très petit tubercule polylobé de même diamètre que la vestiture environnante ; la fente au milieu de laquelle il s'inscrit est courte, à bords non différenciés, peu visible.

Il ne semble pas y avoir d'organes protractiles développés sur le onzième segment, mais leur emplacement se trouve indiqué de chaque côté et en arrière des derniers stigmates par une petite dépression conique, lisse, nacrée.

Pattes écailleuses courtes, en majeure partie rentrées dans leur protubérance basale, à articles brefs et épais ; le dernier

bien distinct est jaune brun clair, piriforme, plat du côté externe et porte une forte griffe brune très légèrement appendiculée ; la première paire est plus petite que les suivantes.

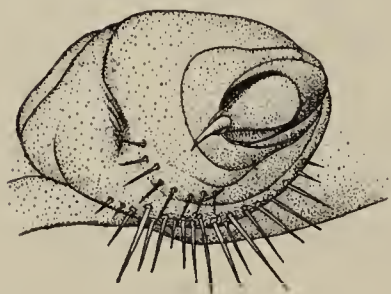


Fig. 2. — Patte écailleuse médiane gauche de la Chenille n°1 (*Lycaenidae*) ; vue de face.

Pattes membraneuses subglobuleuses, égales, munies à la base du côté externe d'une zone épaissie et épineuse ; elles se terminent par un lobe médian court et élargi au-dessous

duquel prennent naissance les deux lobes larges et symétriques portant les rangées serrées des crochets préhensibles. Les pattes anales sont plus petites que les ventrales, plus ovales, inscrites dans une aire circulaire formée par le bord postérieur et la suture antérieure du dernier segment. Chaque patte porte à la face externe de la partie charnue des plaques chitineuses petites et inégales dont la disposition, le nombre, la grandeur et même l'emplacement varient d'une patte à l'autre.

Une seule, la plus grande, ne manque dans aucun cas, elle est ovale et placée vers le haut, près de l'épaississement basal.

Les pattes ont la même coloration pâle que la zone ventrale proprement dite qui les porte ; celle-ci est divisée longitudinalement par une faible dépression, et transversalement, par les sillons profonds qui séparent les segments auxquels s'ajoutent des plis supplémentaires convergents vers la ligne médiane entre les pattes membraneuses.

Les stigmates de cette chenille ont une structure tout à fait particulière ; ils sont inscrits au centre de dépressions circulaires entourées de longs poils tubuleux courbes verticaux et constitués par deux larges processus triangulaires inégaux, l'un très long et aigu, l'autre plus court, opposés par leur côté le plus large et rappelant grossièrement un bec d'oiseau à mandibules inégales.

Le stigmate prothoracique est placé très bas, sur la crête latérale du corps ; les six premiers stigmates abdominaux sont disposés en ligne un peu courbe et les deux derniers plus rapprochés de la ligne médiane à un niveau plus élevé que les autres.

Chaetotaxie. — La surface entière du corps de cette chenille à l'exception de la sole plantaire est couverte d'une pubescence très modifiée, composée d'éléments divers. Partout, à des écartements irréguliers, se trouvent des poils extrêmement courts terminés par un épanouissement membraneux transparent, en forme de calice plus ou moins aplati ; ces poils caliciformes sont plus serrés sur la crête dorsale et



Fig. 3. — Processus chitineux du stigmate gauche du quatrième segment abdominal de la Chenille n° I (*Lycaenidae*).



Fig. 4. — Phanères de la face dorsale de la Chenille n° I (*Lycaenidae*). — *a*, poils caliciformes ; *b*, poils tubuleux ; *c*, trois anneaux chitineux de la surface de la peau et deux poils caliciformes vus en projection.

les bords latéraux du corps que partout ailleurs ; ils varient en forme et en dimension. La tige du plus grand nombre ne s'élève presque pas au-dessus du tégument et leur épanouissement est beaucoup plus large que leur base ; ceux qui avoisinent l'organe sécréteur rudimentaire du dixième segment ont au contraire une haute base tronconique, quelque-

fois de contour ovalaire; leur calice est peu développé, souvent moins large que la base. La forme des calices peut être régulièrement circulaire ou ovale, prolongée en pointe ou élargie d'un côté; ils sont plats ou à bord relevé, légèrement déprimés au point d'insertion. Celle-ci est indifféremment centrale ou excentrique et, vue en projection, apparaît sur le disque blanchâtre du calice comme un anneau brun. Autour des fossettes lisses qui marquent sur le onzième segment la place des tubes protactiles en arrière des stigmates, se trouvent en petit nombre des poils à base élevée, à calice dilaté et recourbé d'un côté, rappelant vaguement la forme de certaines fleurs d'Aristoloches. Ils font transition à des poils tubuleux courbes, plus courts que ceux qui entourent les stigmates.

Ces poils sont de deux sortes, les uns incolores ou jaunâtres, souvent pourvus à l'extrémité de deux pointes obtuses inégales, sont mêlés éparsément aux poils caliciformes sur le bourrelet qui forme de chaque côté les arêtes latérales et sur le dos; c'est sur la déclivité articulaire des segments 2 à 9 qu'on les trouve en plus grand nombre. Les autres, brunâtres ou noirâtres, sont localisés sur l'arête dorsale des neuf premiers segments où ils forment des groupes peu denses, disposés ainsi : deux à droite et à gauche de la dépression médiane des deux premiers segments ; un au milieu et en arrière des segments 7 à 9; leur nombre décroît pour chaque groupe du deuxième au sixième segment, puis augmente du septième au neuvième ; c'est sur le sixième qu'ils sont le moins nombreux et ils font défaut sur les trois derniers segments.

On trouve encore, semées irrégulièrement et en petit nombre de très petites et courtes pointes et des productions qui, à l'examen microscopique superficiel apparaissent comme de petits anneaux noirâtres, ovales, inclus dans l'épiderme, disséminés partout, mais rapprochés çà et là en petits groupes et qui sont évidemment homologues des « lenticles » de Chapman. Enfin des épines de longueur très variable, composées d'une base épaisse et haute et d'une soie incolore, couvrent le bourrelet limitant latéralement et postérieurement la zone ventrale, le côté externe et postérieur de toutes les pattes; elles forment une ligne transversale sur le deuxième

segment abdominal et sur le côté interne et postérieur de la base des pattes écailleuses.

AFFINITÉS. — Les modifications des organes tégumentaires, leur asymétrie partielle ainsi que celle des rudiments du dessin, la décoloration et l'épaississement de la peau, montrent que cette chenille a subi des modifications adaptatives appréciables, trop peu prononcées pour altérer les caractéristiques de la famille, mais suffisantes pour masquer ses affinités précises. En tout état de cause d'ailleurs, celles-ci seraient impossibles à fixer à cause de l'ignorance à peu près complète où nous nous trouvons de tout ce qui concerne les premiers états des espèces africaines.

On peut cependant faire quelques comparaisons avec des Lycènes appartenant à la faune paléarctique et à celle de l'Inde parmi les genres que cette région possède en commun avec l'Afrique. Plusieurs auteurs britanniques, notamment DAVIDSON, BELL et AITKEN et surtout Lionel de NICÉVILLE ont, en effet, donné sur la biologie des Lycénides indiens, un assez grand nombre de renseignements, que BINGHAM a reproduits dans la « Fauna of British India ». Les descriptions de ces auteurs rédigées avec l'aide de la simple loupe ne comportent que des détails superficiels et ne se prêtent pas à des parallèles rigoureux; mais elles fournissent cependant des indications utiles et, chose appréciable, on trouve en plus dans celles de NICÉVILLE des noms de fourmis en relations avec les chenilles qu'il a étudiées et qui lui ont été déterminées par le spécialiste bien connu A. FOREL.

Enfin, c'est à T. A. CHAPMAN que l'on doit le plus grand nombre de travaux récents et détaillés sur les mœurs et les états jeunes des Lycénides paléarctiques et il est presque le seul avec THOMANN à avoir étudié en détail la morphologie tégumentaire de ces insectes.

En Europe, on ne connaît bien qu'une seule espèce dont la chenille vive à l'abri, c'est *Lampides boeticus* L. qui se développe à l'intérieur des gousses de Légumineuses dont elle mange les graines : Pois chiche, Baguenaudier, etc., mais elle ne présente pas de caractères spéciaux et ne diffère pas de ses congénères vivant à l'air libre. CHAPMAN a révélé la présence dans les premiers âges de la plupart des espèces qu'il a étudiées d'un écusson prothoracique, triangulaire ou

en losange qui, bien différencié aux premières mues, s'atténue et devient ensuite obsolet, en même temps que la pilosité du corps se modifie, les poils raides et longs augmentant de nombre et de taille, tandis que disparaissent des aspérités épidermiques.

La chenille décrite ci-dessus, portant un écusson très différencié et développé, n'a peut-être pas atteint tout son développement.

Dans l'Inde le nombre des espèces ayant le dos élevé et caréné et les incisions des anneaux bien définies est très grand et beaucoup portent des tubercules ou des poils blanchâtres; une espèce, *Talica nyseus* Guér., est endophylle et vit à l'intérieur des feuilles grasses de *Bryophyllum calycinum* qu'elle ne quitte que pour se nymphoser; mais, à part une coloration pâle, elle ne paraît pas modifiée et n'est pas visitée par les Fourmis.

Le genre *Lycaenesthes* Moore, si riche en formes africaines, aurait, à en juger par celle de *L. emolus* Godt., des chenilles plates, largement ponctuées et par conséquent différentes de celle décrite ici; elles sont soignées par des fourmis du genre *Oecophylla* (*Oe. smaragdina* Fab.).

Dans les genres *Catochrysops* Bdv. et *Castalius* Hb., les chenilles sont très voisines et celle de *Lampides celeno* Hbn. pourrait à peine se distinguer de celle de *Catochrysops pandava* Horsf.

Castalius ananda Nicév. est rugueuse et porte des soies longues et blanches, latéralement, tout autour, et en faisceaux localisés sur le dos; elle en a de courtes et noires peu nombreuses sur le dos du deuxième segment; elle est fréquentée par une espèce de fourmi du genre *Cremastogaster*. Il en est de même pour celle de *Catochrysops pandava* Horsf. qui est « tout entière très rugueuse, largement ponctuée ou déprimée et couverte de très petits tubercules blancs portant de très courts poils fins »; « dans sa plus grande partie, le corps est aussi large que haut; ses marques sont extrêmement variables et l'organe érectile du douzième segment très petit ».

En plus du *Cremastogaster* indéterminé, elle est suivie par deux autres fourmis : *Prenolepis longicornis* Latr. et *Monomorium speculare* Mayr.

Il semble bien que ce soit avec les espèces du genre *Catochrysops* que notre chenille d'Afrique orientale ait le plus

d'affinités et une transition vers les modifications extrêmes de son système pileux paraît réalisée par *C. strabo* F. dont le corps est couvert de « petites éminences étoilées ». Mais sous ce rapport c'est sans doute à celle de *Tarucus theophrastus* F. qu'elle est le mieux comparable, car, en effet, chez celle-ci, « toute sa surface est couverte avec un chagrinage de petits tubercules blancs qui, sous un verre grossissant, lui donnent une apparence givrée (frosted) ». Elle a aussi de longs poils blanchâtres le long des bords latéraux du corps et l'organe érectile du douzième segment très petit. Elle est visitée par *Camponotus rubripes* Dr. var. *compressus* F. et *Pheidole latinda* Roger.

En somme et autant qu'on en peut juger d'après les descriptions des auteurs, les affinités de notre chenille sont multiples, mais concernent toutes des espèces de la sous-famille des *Lycaeninae* et plutôt celles de genres largement distribués en Afrique et en Asie et riches en formes. La variabilité des dimensions relatives du corps et de l'ornementation de la peau à l'intérieur des genres et surtout l'absence de documents africains ne permettent pas cependant de la rapprocher avec quelque vraisemblance d'aucun en particulier.

Quatre espèces de Lycénides adultes ont été recueillies dans la station n° 25, le 17-XII-1911 : *Lampides boeticus* L., *Zizera* (= *Cupido*) *gaika* Trim., *Cupido dolorosus* Trim. (en nombre) et une grande espèce du même genre, voisine de *C. negus* Feld., mais à dessous plus varié de brun et de blanc et intermédiaire pour ce caractère entre *C. negus* Feld. et *C. asteris* God.

Les premiers stades de toutes ces espèces sont inconnus, sauf ceux de *Lampides boeticus* dont il a été dit quelques mots précédemment; ce n'est certainement pas à cette espèce qu'appartient la chenille A, ni non plus sans doute à *Zizera gaika*, car la seule chenille connue du genre *Zizera* (*Z. lysimon* Hbn.) vit à découvert et n'est pas fréquentée par les Fourmis.

ETHOLOGIE. — C'est au milieu d'une colonie de *Cremastogaster vulcania* Santschi, dans une galle d'*Acacia stenocarpa* Hochst. que cette chenille a été découverte. De quoi vivait-elle? C'est une question qu'il n'est pas possible de résoudre actuellement, mais ce qui est certain, c'est que tout son développement ou au moins la majeure partie, dès un stade

suivant de près l'éclosion, s'effectue à l'intérieur même de la galle; je rappelle, en effet, que la galle, lorsqu'elle est occupée par les *Cremastogaster*, ne présente jamais qu'un seul orifice, juste assez grand pour laisser passer ses habitants et par conséquent d'un diamètre qui n'excède pas 1,5 mill. Comme la chenille dont il est question a une longueur de 10 mill. et un diamètre de 4,1 mill., il est évident que son introduction dans la galle ne peut s'effectuer qu'à l'état jeune, si même elle n'est pas pondue directement dans la galle même ou à proximité de la fourmilière, comme c'est le cas pour *Liphya brassolis* Westw.

Il est également possible que le dépôt de l'œuf par la femelle adulte soit fait sur les rameaux de l'Acacia et que ce soit les *Cremastogaster* qui aillent chercher la jeune chenille loin de la galle pour l'entraîner dans celle-ci, ceci a été signalé, pour certaines fourmis nidifiant en terre, mais qui paraissent surtout rechercher des chenilles déjà développées et prêtes à se nymphoser; dans ce cas, les fourmis qui ont bénéficié des sécrétions succulentes de la chenille protègent la chrysalide.

Mais ici le comportement est différent et, à moins de prêter à cette Lycène les mœurs carnivores de *Liphya brassolis*, que la faiblesse de ses mandibules et de sa protection épidermique ne justifient pas, on doit admettre que ce sont les *Cremastogaster* qui procurent à la chenille la nourriture qui lui est nécessaire et consistant peut-être simplement en feuilles d'Acacia que les Fourmis vont cueillir en grand nombre et dont elles garnissent abondamment l'intérieur des galles.

Il serait intéressant de savoir comment se chrysalide cette espèce et comment l'adulte gagne l'extérieur; rien n'a pu être observé à ce sujet et les termes de comparaison manquent complètement. C'est en effet la première fois qu'on trouve une chenille de Rhopalocère effectuant son développement à l'intérieur d'une galle pratiquement close, puisqu'il lui est impossible d'en sortir par l'orifice normal trop étroit, et qui, n'étant très probablement pas carnivore, a besoin d'un hôte pour se nourrir.

Dans les mêmes galles et en même temps que cette chenille de Lycène, MM. Alluaud et Jeannel ont recueilli une larve de Diptère du genre *Microdon* qui présente avec la chenille de

Lycène une ressemblance extérieure très grande ; elle est de même taille et de même aspect général, également onisci-forme, à face ventrale aplatie et protégée de même par des rangées latérales de poils rigides.

Fam. GEOMETRIDAE.

Subfam. LARENTIINAE.

Chenille n° II.

AFRIQUE ORIENTALE ANGLAISE : col du Longonot (alt. 2.140 m.), dans le Rift Valley, st. n° 25, décembre 1911, deux chenilles arpen-teuses recueillies dans une galle sèche de l'*Acacia stenocarpa* Hochst, désertée par les *Cremastogaster vulcania* Santschi.



DESCRIPTION. — Chenille cylindrique, allongée, portant des poils isolés assez longs sur la tête, les écussons prothoracique et anal, et les points verruqueux et trapézoïdaux.

Coloration en alcool : blanc grisâtre avec la tête, les écussons, des plaques chitineuses sur les pattes membraneuses, les pattes écailleuses en totalité et les points verruqueux noirâtres.

Longueur : 5,7 mill.; largeur : 0,6 mill.

La tête est arrondie, à peu près de même diamètre que le premier segment; elle porte des poils peu nombreux et de chaque côté sept ocelles : trois très gros transparents et quatre petits dont trois placés en arrière et très près des

Fig. 5. — Chenille arpen-teuse n° II (*Larentiinae*), vue latéralement du côté droit.

précédents et un isolé sous la pointe de l'aire antennaire. Celle-ci est cordiforme, large, blanchâtre et présente près de la base, au bord supérieur, un diverticule vertical étroit; l'antenne est petite, rétractée et ne laisse voir que ses derniers articles annelés de noir. Le clypeus est large et haut; l'épis-



Fig. 6. — Tête et pattes antérieures de la Chenille n° II (*Larentiinae*) vues de trois-quarts, de face.

tome, blanchâtre, sépare largement le clypeus du labre qui est large, convexe, profondément échancré en avant, vaguement trilobé; son bord antérieur est muni de fortes soies brun clair; il cache complètement les mandibules; la lèvre inférieure, gonflée et proéminente porte une longue filière tubulaire porrigée, cerclée à la base d'un

anneau chitineux noirâtre; une plaque chitineuse transversale de même couleur, amincie en son milieu, règne au-dessous d'un palpe à l'autre et deux autres longitudinales et plus minces, à sommet bifurqué, sont placées à droite et à gauche de la partie médiane.

Le segment prothoracique n'est pas plissé transversalement en dessus; son écusson est divisé en deux plaques noires trapézoïdales irrégulières, bien limitées, largement séparées sur la ligne médiane. Le méso- et le méta-thorax présentent respectivement trois et quatre plis transversaux; les deux premiers segments abdominaux ont, comme les suivants, deux bourrelets principaux portant les points verruqueux et trapézoïdaux et un nombre variable de plis secondaires; le neuvième est de tous le plus fortement plissé; les pattes membraneuses insé-

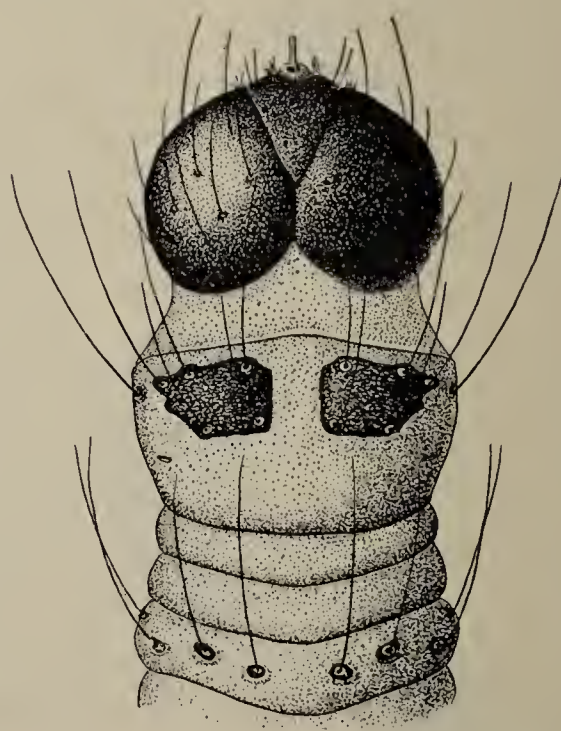


Fig. 7. — Tête, pro et mésothorax de la Chenille n° II vus de dos.

rées sur le dixième segment sont fortes, tronconiques, munies à la partie antérieure de la face externe d'une large plaque chitineuse noirâtre amincie et pointue inférieurement; une fine bordure de même nature limite obliquement la sole plantaire, et sur la face interne on trouve encore deux autres lames minces longitudinales, l'une presque filiforme et un peu en forme d'S, l'autre plus large, courbe, à sommet bilobé et pointu. Le dernier segment, qui porte en dessus l'écusson anal régulièrement hémicirculaire, se termine inférieurement par une pointe chitineuse médiane noirâtre.

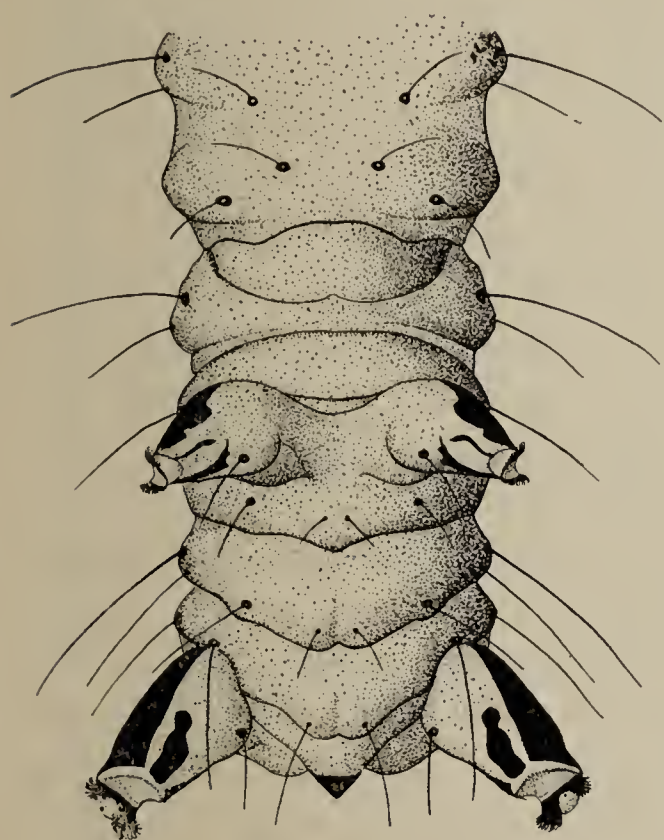


Fig. 8. — Extrémité du corps de la Chenille n° II (*Larentiinae*), face ventrale.

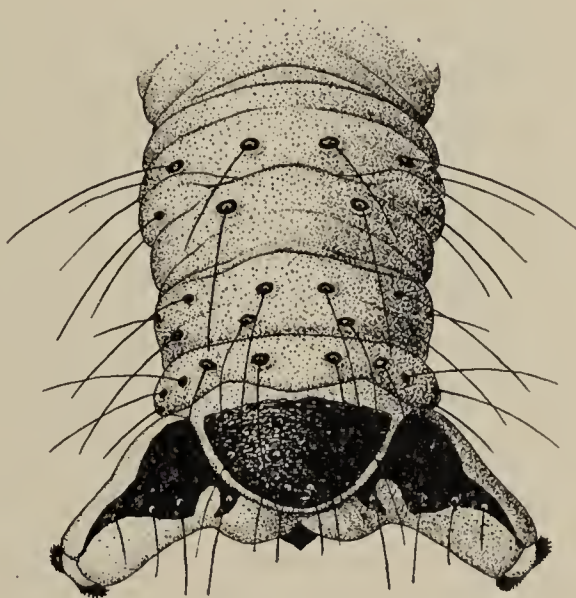


Fig. 9. — La même, face dorsale.

Les stigmates sont très petits, ovales, brunâtres; celui du prothorax et le huitième abdominal sont un peu plus gros et le dernier placé plus haut que les autres.

Les pattes anales sont larges et fortes, protégées par trois plaques chitineuses noirâtres, dont une triangulaire à bord postérieur échancré sur la face externe, une autre rectangulaire couvre le bord antérieur et la dernière, plus petite et irrégulière au-dessus de la sole plantaire, du côté interne. Les crochets préhensibles de ces pattes sont disposés en deux groupes inégaux, placés sur plusieurs rangs et remarquablement forts.

Chaetotaxie. — A l'exception de ceux de la tête et des diverses plaques chitineuses, les poils sont insérés à raison d'un seul à la fois sur les points verruqueux et leur longueur est en rapport avec la grandeur de ceux-ci ; la disposition détaillée suivante s'applique en conséquence aux uns et aux autres.

Sur la tête, chaque épïcône en porte une dizaine, mais le clypeus, le labre et la lèvre inférieure m'ont paru glabres. La symétrie étant complète de chaque côté de l'axe longitudinal du corps, les emplacements des points verruqueux (et de leurs poils) seront donnés par moitié longitudinale de segment. De chaque côté du milieu, le segment prothoracique présente huit poils : deux petits placés sur deux points verruqueux très rapprochés, au-dessus de la première paire de pattes ; un plus long en avant du stigmate et cinq sur chacune des plaques de l'écusson prothoracique dont trois au bord antérieur et deux au bord postérieur. Le méso- et le métathorax en ont sept : trois gros en ligne transversale sur le bourrelet principal, un petit au-dessous et légèrement en avant, deux très rapprochés au-dessus des pattes et un gros au-dessous et en arrière des précédents.

Chaque segment abdominal, du premier au neuvième, porte transversalement, de part et d'autre de la vasculaire, sur le bourrelet principal antérieur, trois points : deux gros et un petit dont le dernier est un peu au-dessous du niveau du stigmate, et sur le bourrelet postérieur six points : trois gros en angle très ouvert et trois petits dont deux sur la face ventrale. Ce sont les premiers points de chaque bourrelet qui constituent avec leurs homologues de l'autre côté de la vasculaire les trapézoïdaux ; ils sont ici disposés en carré presque régulier. Les segments qui suivent le neuvième sont fortement plissés en dessus et se rétrécissent de plus en plus ; leurs points se resserrent graduellement et finissent par ne plus former qu'une seule ligne transversale irrégulière sur le douzième segment : les points ventraux manquent sur le huitième segment, mais le dixième et le dernier en portent chacun deux de plus placés sur la base, du côté interne des pattes membraneuses. Il y a huit poils sur l'écusson anal dont six alignés en deux rangées de trois de chaque côté du milieu et deux à droite et à gauche au bord externe.

On trouve encore huit à dix poils courts sur les pattes

écailleuses, en majeure partie situés du côté ventral, et enfin quatre au bord postérieur de la large plaque écailleuse externe des pattes anales dont un au-dessus et trois au-dessous de l'échancrure.

ETHOLOGIE. — C'est dans les galles sèches et abandonnées du *Cremastogaster vulcania* Santschi que cette arpeuteuse a été recueillie; elle s'y trouvait en compagnie d'autres Arthropodes variés et y était commune. On ignore de quoi elle se nourrit, mais il est peu probable, qu'à moins d'être carnassière ou xylophage — ce qui serait tout à fait exceptionnel — elle trouve de quoi manger dans la galle même. Elle n'y cherche sans doute qu'un abri diurne d'où elle sort la nuit venue pour gagner les feuilles d'Acacia les plus proches aux dépens desquelles elle doit vivre.

AFFINITÉS. — En l'absence de documents africains, c'est à des chenilles de notre faune que j'ai dû la comparer. Elle a les plus grands rapports avec celles d'espèces de la sous-famille des *Larentiinae* à laquelle elle appartient certainement et qui est largement représentée dans toute l'Afrique. C'est avec celle d'*Hybernina leucophaearia* L. qu'elle offre le plus d'analogies; celle-ci est un peu moins allongée, mais a la même forme de tête, la même coloration noire ou brun noirâtre des parties chitineuses : tête, écussons, pattes, points verruqueux. La disposition de ceux-ci et par conséquent des poils, est la même et la ressemblance des écussons anal et prothoracique — également divisés en deux plaques trapézoïdales écartées — est complète.

Les *Hybernina* proprement dites — dont les chenilles d'ailleurs varient sensiblement d'une espèce à l'autre — n'existent pas dans l'Afrique orientale, mais les *Larentiinae* y sont représentées par de nombreux genres dont les premiers états sont inconnus.

Fam. **PYRALIDAE.**Subfam. **PHYCITINAE.****Chenille n° III.**

AFRIQUE ORIENTALE ANGLAISE : col du Longonot (alt. 2.140 m.), dans le Rift Valley, st. n° 25, décembre 1911, une chenille recueillie dans une galle de l'*Acacia stenocarpa* Hochst, désertée par les *Cremastogaster vulcania* Santschi.

DESCRIPTION. — Chenille cylindrique épaisse à tête foncée, à corps clair rayé longitudinalement sur la face dorsale et portant des poils courts et fins sur les verruqueux, la tête et les écussons prothoracique et anal.

Longueur : 21 mill.; largeur, 3,5 mill.

Coloration en alcool : gris rosé clair ; bandes dorsales gris brunâtre ; tête marron brillant à taches noires ; écusson prothoracique et pattes écailleuses brun pâle ; couronnes des pattes membraneuses noirâtres ainsi que les points verruqueux.

Tête globuleuse, oblique antérieurement, à côtés subparallèles, marron brillant, marquée de bandes incomplètes et de taches noirâtres ; clypeus une fois et quart plus long que large, légèrement déprimé, à base un peu excavée ; épistome blanchâtre ; labre peu convexe



Fig. 10. — Chenille n° III (*Phycitinae*)
vue latéralement du côté gauche.

échancré, muni de trois soies de chaque côté du milieu sur

le bord antérieur. Antennes à second article très long; filière courte; palpes maxillaires petits et blanchâtres; mandibules noires, cachées sous le labre.

Ocelles petits et concolores, brillants.

La partie postérieure de la tête est engagée dans le segment prothoracique qui est large et porte en dessus un écusson trapézoïdal brun pâle, plus large que la tête, bordé postérieurement par un léger bourrelet; il est traversé par une ligne claire longitudinale de chaque côté de laquelle se trouvent des bandes irrégulières et des points brunâtres; latéralement, au-dessous de l'écusson, duquel elle est séparée par un court espace, se trouve une plaque chitineuse mal limitée inférieurement, comprise entre la tête et le premier

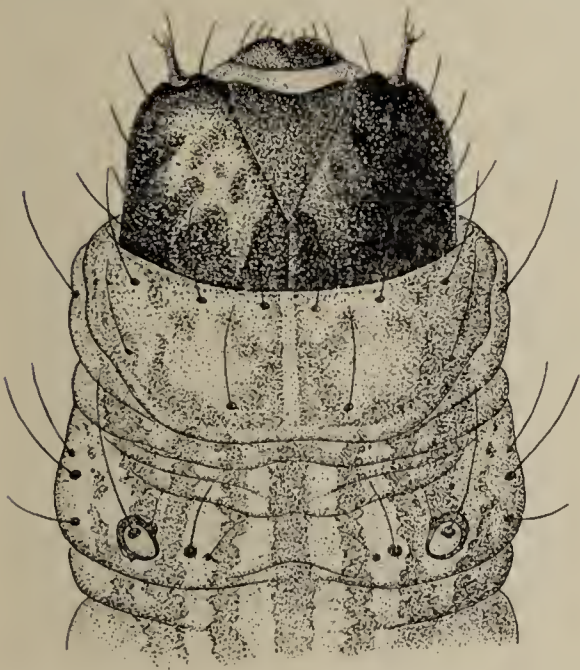


Fig. 11. — Tête, pro- et mésothorax de la Chenille n° III (*Phycitinae*) vus dorsalement.

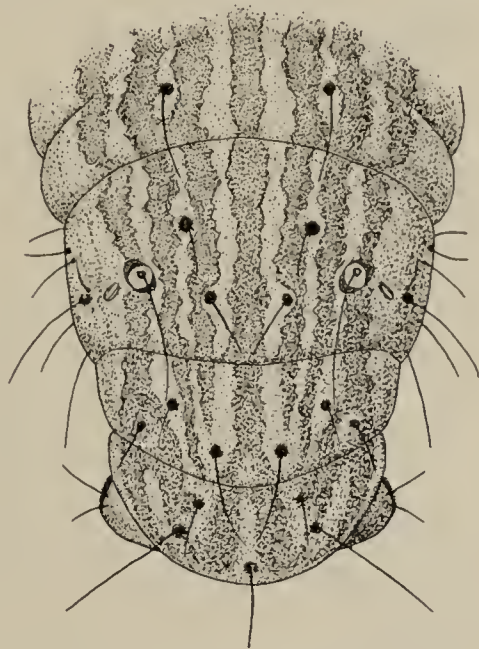


Fig. 12. — Derniers segments abdominaux de la même, vus dorsalement.

stigmate qui s'inscrit dans la sinuosité formée par son bord supérieur.

Les segments méso- et métathoraciques, divisés en quatre bourrelets par des plis profonds, portent sur le dos des lignes brunâtres irrégulières, à bords corrodés; la vasculaire et de chaque côté de celle-ci deux lignes dont l'extérieure est divisée en avant et partiellement maculaire sur le mésothorax. Ces lignes se continuent sur les segments abdominaux où elles s'interrompent, comme sur les précédents, autour des points trapézoïdaux. La seconde forme des festons dont le sommet s'appuie pour chaque segment sur le point verruqueux supra-stigmatal. Les trois derniers segments ont, en

outre, une ligne rudimentaire diffuse passant sur le dernier stigmaté et qui doit être considérée comme un vestige de la stigmatale. Sur le douzième segment, la vasculaire se bifurque postérieurement; la première ligne latérale divisée et amincie s'atténue progressivement et la seconde s'élargit autour du point verruqueux postérieur.

Le segment anal porte un écusson jaunâtre, éclairci dans sa partie médiane; les lignes vasculaire et dorsale externe s'y continuent en quatre bandes inégales.

L'articulation dorsale des sept premiers segments abdominaux est formée d'un profond sillon qui descend jusqu'au niveau des stigmatés; au-dessous de ceux-ci — et sur la partie correspondante du méso- et du métathorax — existe une ligne d'impression punctiforme, courbée en angle dont l'ouverture est dirigée en avant.

Les pattes écailleuses sont bien développées, un peu aplaties latéralement; leurs deux premiers articles sont composés d'une lame chitineuse supérieure, excavée latéralement et d'une partie inférieure charnue, renflée; le troisième article est chitinisé en entier; il est allongé et porte une griffe longue aiguë, un peu courbée et munie à la base d'un lobe circulaire.

Les pattes membraneuses sont fortes; elles se terminent par une épaisse couronne ininterrompue de crochets noirs, serrés, implantés sur un manchon chitineux brun noir. Ces crochets ne forment qu'un arc épaissi du côté interne sur les pattes anales.

Chaetotaxie. — Les points trapézoïdaux et verruqueux sont brun noir, un peu éclaircis sur le pourtour; chacun porte un poil unique fin, court ou de moyenne longueur, transparent et plus ou moins largement annelé de brun clair.



Fig. 13. — Patte écailleuse médiane gauche de la même.

La tête en porte huit sur chaque épicerâne; sur le prothorax il y en a deux en avant du stigmaté sur la plaque chitineuse accessoire signalée plus haut, deux autres disposés transversalement sur le bourrelet latéral au-dessus des pattes écailleuses qui en portent elles-mêmes trois en dessous du premier article, deux en dessous et un

en dessus des second et troisième articles. Sur la face ventrale on trouve encore deux très petits points sur la base des pattes et deux autres encore plus réduits, placés en arrière des précédents, près de l'articulation et rapprochés de la ligne médiane. Enfin l'écusson prothoracique en porte dix, six sur le bord antérieur et quatre au bord postérieur disposés symétriquement de part et d'autre de la vasculaire.

Sur le mésothorax, de chaque côté du milieu, on trouve dans l'ordre, en descendant du dos vers le ventre : un très petit point suivi d'un plus gros, compris entre la première et la seconde bandes; après celle-ci un verruqueux inclus dans la partie antérieure d'une aire

membraneuse ovalaire oblique, circonscrite par un large anneau chitineux qui enserme en avant la base d'un autre petit poil. La figure 14 reproduit ce singulier organe au-dessous duquel se trouvent



Fig. 14. — Anneau chitineux du prothorax de la Chenille n° III (*Phycitinae*).

trois points dont deux antérieurs superposés et un postérieur isolé; il n'y a qu'un poil au-dessus de la patte écailleuse dont la pilosité est analogue à celle de la précédente.

Le métathorax offre la même disposition, mais sans la pièce chitineuse annulaire caractéristique du mésothorax.

Les deux premiers segments abdominaux portent chacun des trapézoïdaux disposés en carré, puis de chaque côté, un verruqueux au-dessus du stigmate et deux autres au-dessous et un peu en avant; ces deux points sont très rapprochés et l'antérieur est le plus petit; plus bas, sur le bourrelet antérieur, se trouvent trois points superposés peu écartés et, à peu près au même niveau, un point sur le bourrelet postérieur; sur la face ventrale enfin un dernier point avant la ligne médiane.

Sur les quatre segments suivants, les points verruqueux et leurs poils sont pareillement disposés; mais les trois points inférieurs du bourrelet antérieur sont reportés sur la base de la patte membraneuse et disposés non en ligne, mais en triangle; chaque patte membraneuse porte en outre sur la base, du côté interne, un poil court.

La répartition est la même sur les dixième, onzième et douzième segments, à l'exception des points en triangle qui

sont réduits à deux, l'inférieur ayant disparu. Sur le onzième, le point verruqueux supra-stigmatal est entouré par un anneau chitineux comparable à celui du mésothorax, mais moins large et moins saillant. Les trapézoïdaux postérieurs sont petits et rapprochés de la vasculaire, disposition qui est plus accusée encore sur le douzième segment.

Le dernier segment porte un écusson anal jaune pâle, à bords mal limités sur lequel sont insérés cinq poils dont quatre en trapèze, à large base antérieure, et un isolé au milieu du bord externe. Trois autres sont placés latéralement sur le côté externe des pattes anales et deux plus courts du côté interne.

AFFINITÉS. — C'est avec celle de *Myelois cribrella* Hb. que cette chenille a le plus de ressemblance; sa forme est exactement la même et sa coloration également constituée par un fond pâle parcouru dorsalement par des lignes longitudinales parallèles plus foncées. Sa tête paraît un peu plus grosse et porte des antennes plus longues; les stigmates sont légèrement plus petits; les pattes écailleuses et membraneuses ont la même structure, mais les premières sont un peu plus longues et les secondes ont la couronne de crochets plus large.

La disposition des points verruqueux — et par conséquent des poils — est identique de même que leur développement.

L'écusson prothoracique n'offre de différence que dans la coloration qui est plus pâle et rappelle comme aspect celui des *Dioryctria*, *D. sylvestrella* Rtz. notamment. La plaque chitineuse accessoire qui lui fait suite latéralement est un peu plus haute que chez *Myelois cribrella*.

Les points du mésothorax sont disposés exactement comme chez *M. cribrella*, c'est-à-dire que les trapézoïdaux sont séparés, tandis qu'ils sont réunis chez *Dioryctria*, mais le point verruqueux qui leur fait suite est entouré d'un plus large anneau chitineux et son développement est comparable à celui de *D. abietella* F.; il en est de même pour celui du onzième segment.

D'après RAGONOT (Monographie des *Phycitinae*, in Mémoires sur les Lépidoptères par N. M. Romanov, t. VII, p. 31, 1900), on aurait introduit au Cap, en même temps qu'*Icerya purchasi*, un Lépidoptère qui, à l'état de chenille, vit en parasite aux dépens de cette Cochenille; c'est également un Phycide du

genre *Myelois*, mais l'espèce *M. grossipunctella* Rag. est de trop petite taille pour être le Papillon fourni par la chenille étudiée ici; je n'en parle du reste que parce que des Cochenilles ont été également trouvées dans les mêmes galles de *Cremastogaster* et que les habitudes carnassières se rencontrent chez d'autres Phycides, les *Metoecis*, par exemple.

Bien que RAGONOT n'indique en Afrique aucun *Myelois* de taille comparable à celle de *M. cribrella* Hb. et que la chenille que j'ai en mains participe pour certains détails de celles d'espèces du genre *Dioryctria*, je suis porté à croire que l'espèce à laquelle elle appartient doit être très voisine des *Myelois* vrais du groupe de *cribrella*.

ETHOLOGIE. — Cette chenille a été trouvée libre dans les galles désertées du *Cremastogaster vulcania* Santschi de la substance desquelles elle vit probablement. Il est possible qu'une partie de son développement s'effectue au milieu des fourmis, sous l'abri mobile formé par la calotte rigide de sciure pulvérulente déjà décrite et figurée dans la partie *Formicidae* du Voyage de Ch. Alluaud et R. Jeannel, *Hymenoptera*, II, p. 147, pl. III, fig. 7 et 8.

C'est sous ce cocon très particulier, légèrement fixé aux parois intérieures de la galle par des faisceaux de tissu soyeux lâche sur son pourtour, que la chenille se transforme en chrysalide, après avoir ménagé dans l'écorce un opercule circulaire par lequel s'échappe l'adulte.

C'est SJÖSTEDT qui a, le premier, signalé cette chenille; les deux figures qu'il en donne (Sjöstedt's, Kilimandjaro, Meru Expedition, pl. VI, fig. 3, 3 a, 1910) sont rudimentaires, mais permettent néanmoins de la reconnaître; il y a cependant lieu de noter que sur ces figures l'écusson prothoracique est aussi foncé de couleur que la tête; s'il ne s'agit pas d'une erreur de dessin, peut-être n'y doit-on voir qu'une simple différence individuelle de même ordre que celles qu'on observe fréquemment chez les chenilles en général et celles de *Myelois cribrella* en particulier.

*
* *

Enfin je signale pour mémoire « une grosse chenille » qui habitait une galle jeune, *fermée*, de la même espèce d'*Acacia*, mais qui n'a pas été conservée. La galle qui la contenait est

sphérique, rougeâtre, munie de très longues épines. Elle mesure environ 11 mill. de diamètre ; ses parois sont très minces et sa cavité renferme encore quelques fils de soie.

COCONS DE FAMILLES INDÉTERMINÉES.

Cocon A.

Ce cocon en forme de gousse, déjà signalé et figuré dans le mémoire de SANTSCHI (*Formicidae*, in Voyage de Ch. Alluaud et R. Jeannel en Afrique orientale, *Hymenoptera*, II, p. 148, pl. III, fig. 9) ne ressemble à aucun de ceux qui me sont connus en nature ou d'après leur description et je ne sais à quelle famille appartient la chenille qui l'a confectionné.

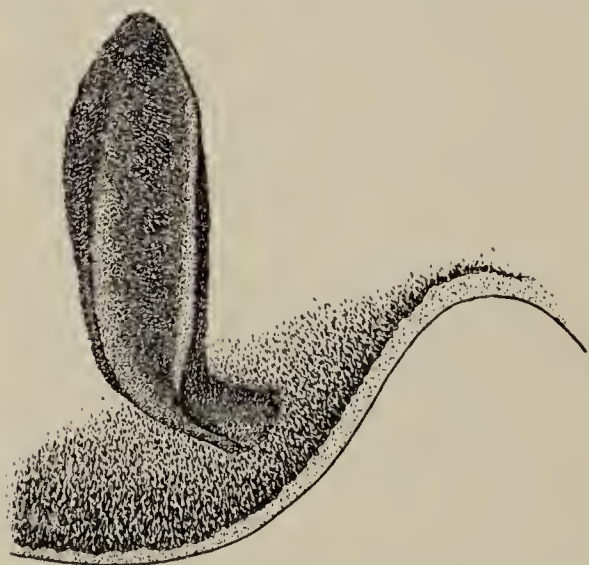


Fig. 15. — Cocon A, en forme de gousse, vu en place, dans l'intérieur de la galle.

C'est un fourreau rigide, long de 20 mill. environ, large de 9 mill., cassant, formé par une épaisseur de poussière ligneuse fortement agglutinée ; sa surface externe est rugueuse, brun terreux comme l'intérieur de la galle et l'intérieur est lisse, à peine doublée de quelques fils de soie qui n'en modifient pas la couleur ; la soie est plus abondante vers l'orifice où elle forme un revêtement blanchâtre.

Il est grossièrement amygdaliforme, à sommet un peu allongé, à bords subparallèles, insensiblement sinués, nettement explanés ; sa base est fortement courbée et il se dresse obliquement dans la cavité de la galle aux parois de laquelle il est fixé fortement par les bords de son orifice basilaire. Celui-ci correspond à un trou circulaire ouvert obliquement dans la paroi de la galle et auquel adhère encore d'un côté et sous forme de mince rebord, des traces d'un opercule de sciure et de soie.

La cavité interne est de section lenticulaire, irrégulièrement arrondie vers l'orifice où elle présente une partie plus convexe correspondant à la partie supérieure du cocon et une autre

un peu plane à la partie inférieure. La galle qui le contient était habitée par une colonie de *Cremastogaster vulcania* Santschi dont quelques individus desséchés adhèrent encore aux parois; il ne paraît donc pas douteux que la larve dont il révèle l'existence a vécu en commensale ou en parasite des *Cremastogaster*.

J'ai ouvert ce cocon dans l'espoir d'y trouver quelque exuvie larvaire ou nymphale pouvant mettre sur la trace de l'identité de la larve, mais il est complètement vide.

Cocon B.

Dans une galle d'Acacia sèche, abandonnée par les *Cremastogaster vulcania* Santschi, se trouve un long cocon tubulaire blanchâtre formé d'un épais tissu de soie feutrée, d'aspect laineux, à la surface duquel adhèrent quelques débris de feuilles sèches, un grand nombre de crottes ovalaires, granuleuses et une rondelle ligneuse de 5 mill. environ de diamètre prélevée dans l'épaisseur de la galle. Ce tissu soyeux ne forme que la partie supérieure du cocon, la partie inférieure étant constituée par la paroi même de la galle dont le cocon épouse complètement la courbure; il est à peine clos postérieurement mais présente en dedans, à quelques millimètres de l'extrémité, une cloison soyeuse: la partie de la galle dans laquelle s'ouvrait son orifice de sortie manque.

Sa longueur totale, difficile à mesurer exactement, dépasse 10 mill. et sa largeur 10 à 12 mill.

A l'intérieur, j'ai trouvé quelques débris de chrysalide brun foncé brillant et le squelette de la tête d'une chenille de bonne taille mesurant 5 mill. 2, du sommet des épicerânes à l'extrémité des mandibules et environ 4 mill. de large.

Les côtés de cette tête sont parallèles; les épicerânes sont brun clair couverts de petites taches brunes et leur extrémité inférieure et antérieure est brun foncé; ils entourent un clypeus en triangle isocèle à bordure paracyplicale très nette, échancré à sa partie inférieure en angle très ouvert.

Les mandibules, volumineuses, noires, arrondies extérieurement, sont cannelées vers l'extrémité et leur bord tranchant porte quatre dents obtuses à peine saillantes. Elles sont précédées d'un labre court, étroit, fortement échancré et muni de quelques soies courtes, brun clair. Les ocelles, au nombre

de huit, sept gros et un petit forment un arc régulier composé de quatre gros dont l'inférieur est suivi extérieurement d'un autre au-dessus duquel est placé un très petit; deux autres gros sont placés plus bas et largement écartés.

C'est peut-être aux *Geometridae* ou aux *Notodontidae* qu'appartenait cette chenille, mais on n'en peut dire davantage avec si peu de documents. Il est également possible que ce soit une chrysalide de la même espèce que MM. Alluaud et Jeannel ont trouvé partiellement dévorée par une larve de Diptère dans une galle similaire.

APPENDICE.

Fam. NOTODONTIDAE.

Chenille n° IV.

Planche II, fig. 4 et 5.

AFRIQUE ORIENTALE ANGLAISE : forêts inférieures du mont Kénia (alt. 2.400 m.), st. n° 39, janvier 1912, une chenille recueillie au parasol, en forêt.

DESCRIPTION. — Chenille allongée, de couleur pâle, à tête volumineuse et à pattes anales transformées en tubes coniques parallèles. Pilosité localisée et comportant, parmi d'autres, de longs poils raides lamiformes ou à extrémité spatulée dont un certain nombre groupés en deux faisceaux écartés sur le prothorax.

Longueur . 30 mill.; largeur : 3,5 mill.

Coloration en alcool : blanc jaunâtre avec deux lignes latérales noirâtres et les parties chitinisées brun clair.

Tête plus large que le prothorax, arrondie, deux fois plus large qu'épaisse, plate antérieurement. Elle est brun pâle, couverte dans ses deux tiers supérieurs de très petites aspérités brunes, en grande partie groupées par deux; en avant les épicerânes portent à la partie inférieure deux larges bandes brun noir, l'une entre l'épistome et la fosse antennaire, l'autre

un peu plus longue, irrégulière, au-dessus de l'antenne: cette seconde bande porte les ocelles, au nombre de sept, dont quatre gros, transparents, disposés en arc, et trois petits doublant les précédents. Au-dessus de chacune des bandes se trouve une ombre rousse diffuse. Cette couleur forme deux longues macules verticales sur toute la hauteur de la face, entre la suture épicerâniale, le clypeus et la première bande noire.

Le clypeus est très petit, en triangle équilatéral; sa base



Fig. 16. — Tête de la Chenille n° IV (*Notodontidae*) vue de face

est largement, mais peu profondément échancrée et ses côtés sont sinués; il porte une large bande médiane brun noir, un peu cruciforme à sa partie inférieure.

L'épistome membraneux, brunâtre, est large; il porte en son milieu une dépression rectangulaire verticale entourée par un bourrelet chitineux en forme d'U sous lequel s'articule un labre court, convexe, à base étroite, très fortement échancré.

Les mandibules sont fortes, leur base est extrêmement large, excavée latéralement pour loger les antennes; elles sont incurvées en avant autour du labre qu'elles encastrant complètement; leur couleur est d'un noir profond sauf l'excavation latérale qui est jaunâtre.

Le prothorax est court, dépourvu d'écusson différencié et muni en avant, de chaque côté, d'une protubérance saillante, irrégulièrement cylindrique, ridée transversalement, sur le sommet de laquelle s'insèrent des touffes de poils transformés en lames fusiformes allongées ou à longue tige cylindrique terminée par une spatule striée de côtes peu nombreuses; ils sont de longueurs très inégales et peu serrés.

Deux plis transversaux séparent le prothorax en trois bourrelets dont le médian porte un très large stigmate ovale noir de chaque côté duquel s'interrompt une ligne stigmatale noire, sinuée et dentée qui court tout le long du corps jusqu'au dernier segment. Au-dessous se trouvent deux épaisissements chitineux pilifères, l'un en avant près de la tête, l'autre inclus dans une bande noire maculaire qui suit le bourrelet latéral plissé précédant les pattes.

Celles-ci sont assez longues, terminées par une griffe aiguë peu courbée.

Le méso- et le métathorax sont formés de quatre bourrelets; le troisième porte un tubercule ovalaire sur lequel sont localisés des poils; puis au-dessous, plus ou moins séparé par un pli secondaire, un autre petit tubercule au-dessus de la stigmatale que suit un épaisissement chitineux comparable à celui du prothorax mais plus petit; la ligne latérale enfin est précédée et suivie de deux autres plaques tuberculaires, les pattes ne diffèrent pas des premières.

Les segments abdominaux jusqu'au dernier ont la même structure générale, mais ne sont divisés que par deux plis; les pattes membraneuses, fixées sur les quatrième, cinquième, sixième et septième sont allongées, concolores, éparsément poilues; leur sole plantaire est brun clair, munie de crochets foncés, complètement accolés dans l'échantillon étudié, ce qui ne permet pas d'examen plus détaillé.

Le dernier segment est allongé, dépourvu d'écusson anal; le clapet est largement marqué et les pattes anales sont transformées en tubes coniques charnus, non chitinisés, ouverts à l'extrémité, et couvertes de poils espacés; elles ne sont pas

divergentes. Cette modification des pattes anales rappelle beaucoup celle bien connue des chenilles des genres *Harpyia*, *Dicranura*, etc., mais elle est beaucoup moins prononcée et constitue seulement un degré vers cette transformation extrême.

Chaetotaxie. — La tête porte des poils peu nombreux, il y en a une dizaine sur les hémisphères céphaliques, deux sur le clypeus, quatre sur l'articulation de l'épistome; dix sur le labre et autant sur les différentes parties de la lèvre inférieure; ils sont placés symétriquement et leur disposition est celle des figures 4 et 5 de la pl. II, et 16, p. 27.

Entre les processus latéraux, le prothorax est muni de quatre poils à droite et à gauche de la vasculaire; à ceux-ci s'en ajoutent deux en arrière, deux au-dessous et enfin deux autres sur le second bourrelet.

Il y a huit poils sur l'épaississement substigmatal et cinq sur chaque épaississement avant et après la ligne noire latérale; on en compte cinq sur la base des pattes écailleuses et trois sur chaque article. Les poils des processus latéraux du prothorax offrent une structure particulière; ils sont gros, rigides, cassants et de deux sortes : les uns sont des espèces de lames fusiformes, aplaties et striées, ce sont les plus courts; les autres à tige cylindrique, relativement mince et de longueur variable se terminent par une massue aplatie en forme



Fig. 17. — Dernier segment et pattes anales modifiées de la Chenille D (*Notodontidae*) vus dorsalement.

de raquette ou de spatule. Cette spatule est rayée longitudinalement par quatre ou cinq côtes montrant que ces poils ont une origine multiple et résultent de la fusion de plusieurs éléments ainsi d'ailleurs que les poils en lames chez lesquels la différenciation est moindre.

Tous les segments du corps, du mésothorax à l'antépénultième, portent des poils qui sont localisés sur les épaissements tuberculeux précédemment signalés et répartis ainsi : sept sur le premier du méso- et du métathorax, dont un très long spatuliforme dirigé *vers l'arrière* et en haut; deux sur le petit tubercule suivant dont un très long spatuliforme dirigé *vers l'avant* et en haut ; puis respectivement quatre, cinq et cinq sur les épaisissements inférieurs; enfin quelques poils courts disposés en ligne transversale au nombre de quatre à six sur la face ventrale.

Sur les segments abdominaux la disposition est la même, mais il n'y a que cinq poils sur le tubercule supérieur. Le dernier segment ne porte que quatre poils dont un spatuliforme sur le tubercule supérieur ; il n'y en a que deux normaux sur le second et sur le clapet huit de chaque côté du milieu dont deux spatuliformes.

J'ignore près de quelle coupe générique cette espèce vient se placer; par la structure de ses pattes anales et sa tête aplatie en avant elle a quelque rapport avec le groupe des *Harpyia*, mais son dessin, ses plaques tégumentaires et ses curieux poils en lame et en spatule l'en séparent très nettement.

ETHOLOGIE. — Vit à découvert sur les broussailles des forêts inférieures du mont Kenya, où elle a été récoltée au parapluie.

EXPLICATION DES PLANCHES

PLANCHE I.

CHENILLE N° I (*Lycaenidae*).

Fig. 1. — Face latérale gauche (gross. $\times 10$ env.). — Les stigmates entourés d'une palissade de longs poils tubuleux se voient sur le milieu des segments. Les longues épines visibles à la partie inférieure protègent la zone ventrale.

Fig. 2. — Face dorsale (gross. $\times 10$ env.) — Sur l'arête dorsale se trouvent des groupes de poils tubuleux foncés, noirâtres. Les stigmates sont vus latéralement à l'exception des deux derniers dont l'emplacement est dorsal. On distingue, sur le milieu du dixième segment, la fente peu différenciée de l'organe sécréteur et en arrière les fossettes lisses marquant la place des organes évaginables.

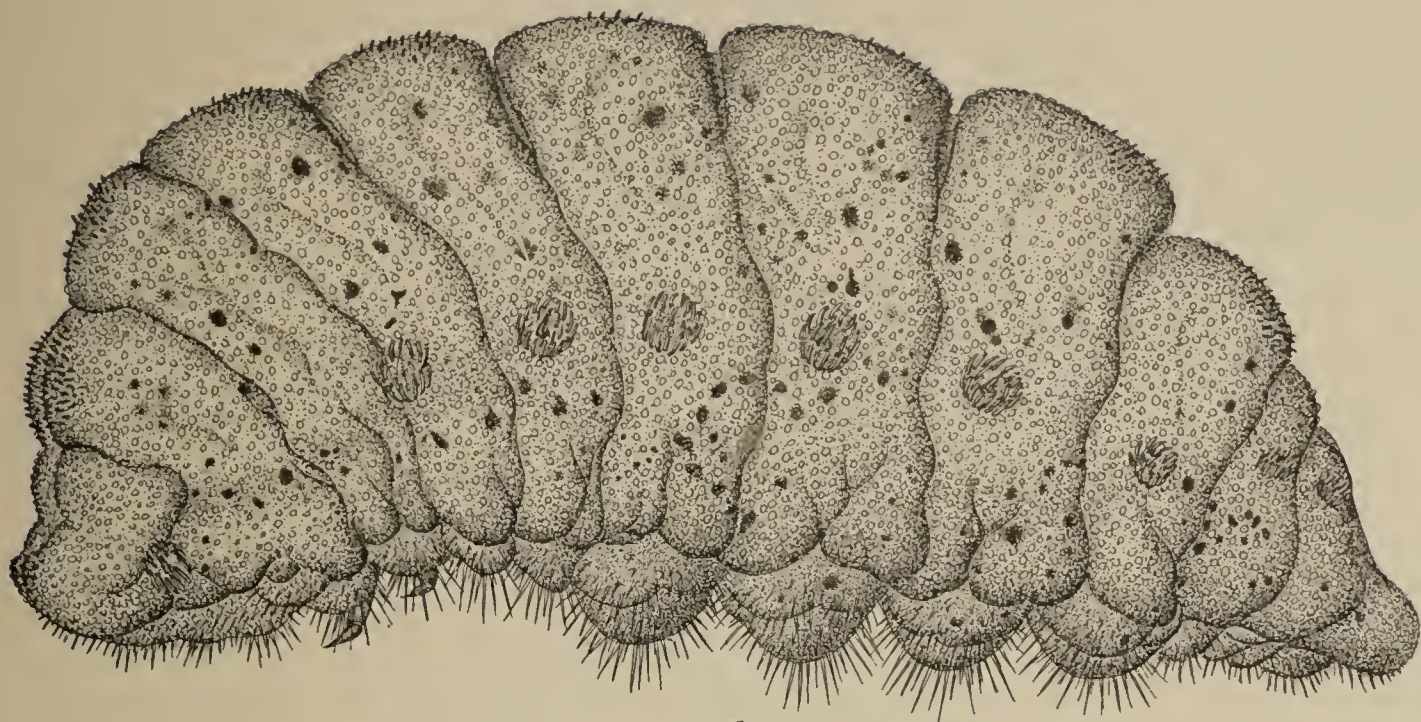
Fig. 3. — Face ventrale (gross. $\times 10$ env.). — La tête rétractée sous le prothorax n'est visible qu'en partie. Les pattes écailleuses très écartées et enfoncées dans leur base montrent de face leur dernier article aplati en dehors. Sur les pattes membraneuses accolées par leurs lobes terminaux on remarque l'épaississement épineux externe et les petites plaques chitineuses asymétriques de la partie charnue. Les fortes épines placées sur le bourrelet périphérique ventral, sont vues en projection.

PLANCHE II.

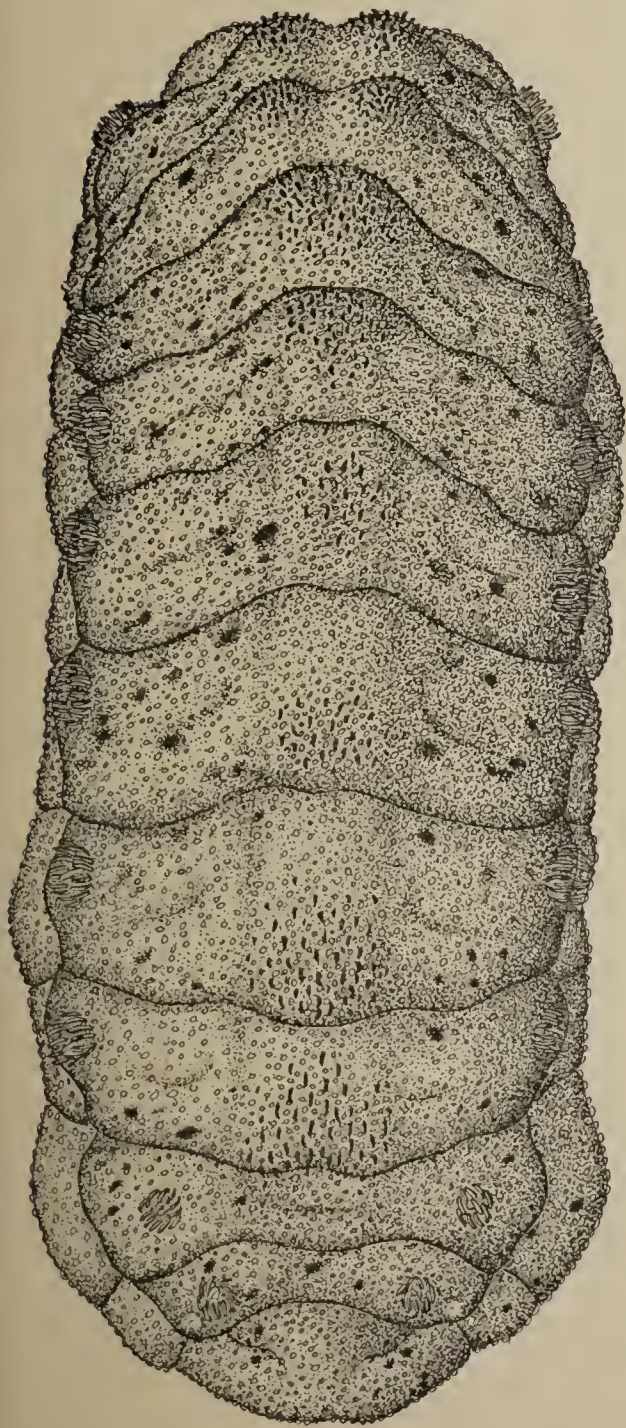
CHENILLE N° IV (*Notodontidae*).

Fig. 4. — Chenille vue par sa face latérale droite, montrant la cavité basale externe des mandibules et les phanères du côté droit (gross. $\times 7$ env.).

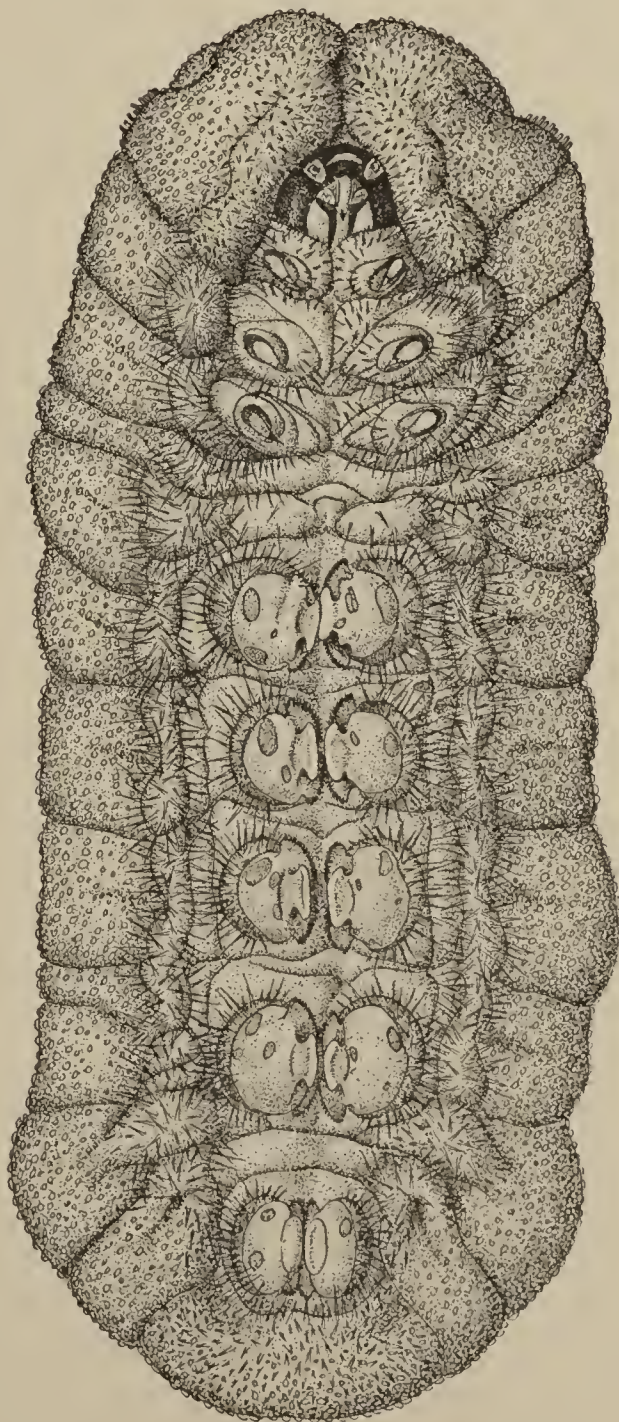
Fig. 5. — Poils spatulés des tubercules prothoraciques. — En bas : extrémité de deux poils en lame de la base du pinceau. — En haut : extrémité de deux poils en raquette apicaux.



1.



2.



3.

Le Cerf del.

LYCÉNIDE MYRMÉCOPHILE.



4.

5.

Le Cerf del.

NOTODONTIDE.

Voyage de Ch. ALLUAUD et R. JEANNEL

en

Afrique Orientale

(1911-1912).

RÉSULTATS SCIENTIFIQUES

INSECTES LÉPIDOPTÈRES

II

Microlepidoptera

PAR

E. Meyrick

AVEC UNE PHOTOGRAPHIE

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MICROLEPIDOPTERA

BY

E. MEYRICK

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FORÊT DU KILIMANDJARO, AUPRÈS DU BISMARCKHÜGEL (2700 M.). LES CHASSES
A LA LUMIÈRE ONT ÉTÉ FAITES AU MOYEN DE LA LAMPE A ACÉTYLÈNE
ENFERMÉE DANS UN GLOBE DE TARLATANE BLANCHE, QUI SE TROUVE SUS-
PENDUE A L'AUVANT DE CETTE CABANE.

MICROLEPIDOPTERA

BY

E. MEYRICK

The species of Micro-Lepidoptera here recorded as captured during the expedition of MM. Alluaud and Jeannel number 196, of which total 111 species and 11 genera are now described as new. The collection also included examples of a few other species which were not in sufficiently good condition to be recognisably described.

Chief interest attaches to those species which were taken on the mountains at elevations of 3.000-4.000 metres. These

numbered 22, all new to science, as might be expected, with exception of the cosmopolitan *Plutella maculipennis*, which occurred here also. Three of the others are new genera, *Crimnologa*, *Trichocirca*, and *Leptozancla*. Three other genera, *Eridachtha*, *Autosticha*, and *Genostele*, may be termed Indo-African. The Tortricid genus *Epichorista* is the most prominent feature of the alpine fauna, being represented by four species of unusual size, one of these, *E. prodigiosa*, which was taken at the highest elevation of 4,000 metres, being especially large; the genus is characteristic of the Southern hemisphere, particularly Africa and New Zealand. The rest of these species belong to cosmopolitan genera, of which *Platyptilia*, with three species, is best represented; the others are *Stenoptilia*, *Capua*, *Tortrix*, *Cnephasia*, *Peronea*, *Eucosma*, *Argyroplote*, and *Tinea*.

The fauna of the lower regions partakes of the usual African character, and those species which were not new are generally South African, but there are a few Indian forms, probably mostly attached to cultivated plants and artificially introduced. The occurrence of the familiar European *Pterophorus monodactylus* is interesting; this is probably its southern limit. The 24 species of *Pterophoridae* taken seem an unexpectedly large proportion of the whole collection. The genus *Ctenopseustis*, also found only in New Zealand and South America, is a notable discovery. No member of the *Oecophoridae* was met with, except a single South African species; this is somewhat surprising, but possibly at another time of year different results would have been obtained. The large proportion of true *Tineidae*, especially the genera *Hapsifera* and *Melasina*, is normally characteristic of Africa.

Group **Pyralidina.**Fam. **PTEROPHORIDAE.**Gen. **TRICHOPTILUS** Walsingham.**Trichoptilus xerodes** Meyrick.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA : Rurunga, alt. 1.550 m., st. n° 31, jan. 1912, 1 example.

EAST AFRICA, Kilimandjaro : Kiléma, alt. 1.440 m., st. n° 67, mar. 1912, 1 example.

Occurs also in South Africa, Ceylon, New Guinea, and Australia.

Trichoptilus congrualis Walker.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA : Tiwi, coast region, st. n° 5, nov. 1911; — Taveta, alt. 750 m., st. n° 65, mar. 1912.

EAST AFRICA, Kilimandjaro : Himo river, alt. 1.000 m., st. n° 66, mar. 1912.

This common species occurs throughout the tropical regions of the world.

Trichoptilus maceratus Meyrick.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA : Taveta, alt. 750 m., st. n° 65, mar. 1912, 2 examples.

Hitherto only recorded from the Transvaal.

Gen **SPHENARCHES** Meyrick.**Sphenarches caffer** Zeller.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA : Nairobi, alt. 1.660 m., st. n° 10, nov. 1911, 1 example.

EAST AFRICA, Kilimandjaro : Kiléma, alt. 1.440 m., st. n° 67, mar. 1912, 1 example.

Occurs probably throughout the tropical regions of the world.

The larva feeds on various plants of cultivation, *Cajanus*, *Dolichos*, *Averrhoa*, *Lagenaria*, etc.

Gen. **PLATYPTILIA** Hübner.

Platyptilia molopias Meyrick.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA : Wambogo, alt. 1.750 m., st. n° 32, jan. 1912; — Molo, alt. 2.420 m., st. n° 19, dec. 1911; — Kenya, lower forests (*Podocarpus*), alt. 2.400 m., st. n° 39, jan. 1912; — Kinangop, lower forests, alt. 2.200-2.400 m., st. n° 63, feb. 1912.

EAST AFRICA, Kilimandjaro : Kiléma, alt. 1.440 m., st. n° 67, mar. 1912.

Widely distributed in Africa, and also occurs in Ceylon and India.

Platyptilia morophaea, n. sp.

Male. — 25-26 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax ferruginous-brownish mixed with darker, frontal tuft moderate, palpi $2\frac{1}{4}$, base and apex mixed with white. Forewings cleft from $\frac{3}{4}$, apex pointed, termen of first segment faintly sinuate, oblique, of second segment nearly straight, less oblique; light reddish-brown irregularly irrorated with dark brown; a triangular dark fuscous blotch on costa before cleft, reaching to below it, followed by some slight whitish suffusion on costa; an obscure dark brown band crossing both segments near beyond base of cleft : cilia ochreous-whitish, on termen with basal third light red-brownish limited by a dark fuscous line, on dorsum with brownish patches at $\frac{2}{3}$ and beneath base of cleft and at tornus. Hindwings rather dark grey; cilia pale grey, on dorsum with scattered blackish-tipped scales from base to $\frac{5}{6}$, and a moderate projection of grey black-tipped scales at middle.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA : Kenya, lower forests (*Podocarpus*), alt. 2.400 m., st. n° 39, jan. 1912, 1 example.

EAST AFRICA, Kilimandjaro : alpine grassland, alt. 2.800-3.000 m. (1909), 1 example.

Allied to *molopias*, but considerably larger and more obscure, and lacking the white subterminal bar of forewings, always distinct in *molopias*; the examples are not in good order.

Platyptilia thiosoma, n. sp.

Male. — 22 mm. Head whitish-yellow (injured). Palpi rather long, whitish. Thorax clear whitish-yellow. Abdomen whitish, basal segment and ventral surface whitish-yellow, segment 2 brownish. Forewings cleft from $\frac{2}{3}$, first segment pointed, second equally broad, with termen slightly sinuate, rather strongly oblique; light ochreous, dorsal $\frac{2}{3}$ suffused with ferruginous-brown and sprinkled with darker brown; two small suffused dark ferruginous-fuscous spots placed transversely before base of cleft: cilia whitish-ferruginous, sprinkled with ferruginous-brown. Hindwings rather dark fuscous tinged with ferruginous; cilia pale rosy-grey, on dorsum from base to $\frac{3}{4}$ with scattered light brownish hairscales, some of which are tipped with blackish.

EAST AFRICA, Kilimandjaro: Neu-Moschi, alt. 800 m., st. n° 72, apr. 1912, 1 example.

Remarkable by the yellow thorax.

Platyptilia humida, n. sp.

Male. — 25 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax fuscous mixed with whitish, face with strong projecting tuft, palpi $2\frac{1}{4}$. Abdomen fuscous, towards base suffused with ochreous-whitish. Forewings narrower than in *sabia*, cleft from near $\frac{3}{4}$, apex pointed, termen of first segment slightly sinuate, very oblique, second segment equally broad, termen slightly rounded, oblique; fuscous mixed with dark fuscous; an obscure streak of whitish suffusion from beneath disc at $\frac{1}{3}$ into base of second segment; a short slender suffused dark fuscous longitudinal streak before base of cleft: cilia pale fuscous mixed with whitish, with some darker bars (imperfect). Hindwings ochreous-grey: cilia ochreous-grey, on dorsum with some scattered blackish scales from base to middle.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA: Kenya, middle forest (upper bamboos), alt. 2.800-3.200 m., st. n° 41, jan. 1912, 1 example.

The specimen is in indifferent condition; allied to *sabia*, but with narrower forewings and shorter palpi.

Platyptilia sabia Felder.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA : Kinangop, open grassland, alt. 2.600-2.700 m., st. n^o 57, feb. 1912; — Molo, alt. 2.420 m., st. n. 19, dec. 1911.

Widely distributed in South Africa.

Platyptilia sciophaea, n. sp.

Male. — 18-21 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax grey sprinkled with dark fuscous and whitish, palpi 1 ¹/₂. Abdomen dark grey, base suffused with whitish. Forewings cleft from ³/₄, first segment pointed, second considerably broader, with termen sinuate, oblique; grey, irrorated with dark fuscous and whitish; a cloudy blackish dot in disc before ¹/₃, and one near base of cleft on lower angle of cell, and sometimes a dark fuscous shade along transverse vein : cilia pale greyish with some scattered dark fuscous specks near base, on costa beyond base of cleft shortly white preceded and followed by dark fuscous suffusion. Hindwings rather dark grey; cilia grey, towards base of dorsum with some minute blackish basal scales.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA : Kenya, alpine grassland, region of *Senecio Johnstoni*, alt. 4.000-4.100 m., st. n^o 45, feb. 1912; — lower forests (*Podocarpus*), alt. 2.400 m., st. n^o 39, feb. 1912; — Kinangop, alpine grassland, alt. 3.000-3.100 m., st. n^o 55, feb. 1912; 3 examples.

Gen. **ALUCITA** Linné.**Alucita candidalis** Walker.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA : Rurunga, alt. 1.550 m., st. n^o 31, jan. 1912; — Voi, alt. 600 m., st. n^o 60, mar. 1912; — Taveta, alt. 750 m., st. n^o 65, mar. 1912.

EAST AFRICA, Kilimandjaro : Kilema, alt. 1.440 m., st. n^o 67, mar. 1912; — Neu-Moschi, alt. 800 m., st. n^o 72, apr. 1912.

Widely distributed in Africa, and occurs also in Ceylon, India, the Malayan region. New Guinea, and N. E. Australia.

***Alucita rhyparias* Meyrick.**

BRITISH EAST AFRICA : Rurunga, alt. 1.550 m., st. n° 31, jan. 1912, 1 example.

Recorded also from the Transvaal, Orange River Colony, and Zululand.

***Alucita cleronoma*, n. sp.**

Female. — 23-24 mm. Head and thorax pale ochreous. Palpi 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, whitish-ochreous, terminal joint mixed with dark fuscous. Abdomen pale ochreous tinged with brownish, basal third whitish-yellowish. Forewings cleft from $\frac{2}{5}$, segments linear; whitish-ochreous, faintly brownish-tinged, dorsal area from base to cleft more brownish-tinged or suffused with fuscous; a small dark fuscous spot in disc at $\frac{1}{4}$, another on base of cleft beneath, and an elongate spot on costa beyond middle: cilia on costa pale ochreous, elsewhere rather dark grey overlaid with pale ochreous towards base. Hindwings grey sprinkled with dark grey; cilia rather dark grey or ochreous-grey.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA : Kenya, lower forests (*Podocarpus*), alt. 2.400 m., st. n° 39, jan.-feb. 1912, 2 examples.

Gen. *PTEROPHORUS* Geoffroy.***Pterophorus conscius*, n. sp.**

Female. — 18 mm. Head whitish, between antennae snow-white, face fuscous. (Palpi broken.) Thorax white, tinged with yellowish on dorsum. Abdomen ochreous-whitish. Forewings cleft from near middle, segments equal, pointed; ochreous-white; a dark grey dot on base of cleft beneath; a blackish dot on lower margin of each segment towards apex: cilia whitish. Hindwings grey, dorsum suffused with whitish anteriorly; cilia whitish.

EAST AFRICA, Kilimandjaro : Himo river, alt. 1.000 m., st. n° 66, mar. 1912, 1 example.

Nearest to *purus*.

***Pterophorus' lienigianus* Zeller.**

BRITISH EAST AFRICA : Rurunga, alt. 1.550 m., st. n° 31, jan. 1912, 1 example.

Widely distributed in Africa, and ranging also through Europe,

Ceylon, India, and North and Central America, showing much adaptability to different climates.

Pterophorus monodactylus Linné.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA : Kenya, lower forests (*Podocarpus*), alt. 2,400 m., st. n° 39, jan.-febr. 1912; — Kinangop, lower forests, alt. 2200-2400 m., st. n° 53, febr. 1912, 6 examples.

This common and well-known European species, extending into Central Asia and North America, and to the Mediterranean region of Africa, has not hitherto been found so far south; the identity of the specimens is undoubted, and it is an interesting record.

Gen. **PSELNOPHORUS** Wallengren.

Pselnophorus catharotes Meyrick.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA : Landjoro, alt. 900 m., st. n° 64, mar. 1912, 1 example.

Found also in the Transvaal and Assam, seemingly a local insect; probably attached to some plant of cultivation.

Gen. **MARASMARCHA** Meyrick.

Marasmarcha pacifica Meyrick.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA : Rurunga, alt. 1,550 m., st. n° 31, jan. 1912, 1 example.

Hitherto found only in the Transvaal.

Marasmarcha atomosa Walsingham.

EAST AFRICA, Kilimandjaro : Neu-Moschi, alt. 800 m., st. n° 72, apr. 1912, 6 examples.

Widely distributed in Africa, Ceylon, India, and thence to New Guinea. The larva feeds in the seeds of *Cajanus*, *Dolichos*, and perhaps other cultivated *Leguminosae*, and is probably artificially transported with these plants.

Marasmarcha phlyctaenias Meyrick.

EAST AFRICA, Kilimandjaro : Himo river, alt. 1.000 m., st. n° 66, mar. 1912, 1 example.

Found also in Ceylon, India, and North Australia; not so common as *atomosa*, but probably has similar habits.

Gen. **STENOPTILIA** Hübner.**Stenoptilia ionota**, n. sp.

Male. — 18-20 mm. Head and thorax rather dark fuscous, posterior margin of thorax ochreous-whitish, face with conical prominence. Palpi 2, ferruginous-ochreous, terminal joint fuscous. Abdomen fuscous, towards base ochreous with a whitish line on each side. Forewings cleft nearly from $\frac{2}{3}$, apex tolerably pointed, termen of first segment faintly sinuate, oblique, second segment as broad as first, slightly dilated, termen very obliquely rounded; fuscous variably irrorated with dark fuscous and whitish; a ferruginous-ochreous streak along dorsum from base, occupying nearly $\frac{1}{3}$ of wing, extremity suffused and hardly reaching tornus; a dot of blackish suffusion in disc at $\frac{1}{3}$ and two spots before base of cleft more or less developed : cilia pale fuscous, on termen with a blackish basal line, followed by some whitish suffusion. Hindwings dark fuscous, towards base of dorsum sometimes suffused with ferruginous; cilia ochreous-greyish, base paler and tinged with pale purplish-rosy.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA : Kenya, lower forests (*Podocarpus*), alt. 2.400 m., st. n° 39, and middle forests (upper bamboos), alt. 2.800-3.200 m., st. n° 41, jan. 1912; — Kinangop, lower forests, alt. 2.200-2.400 m., st. n° 53, and open grassland, alt. 2.600-2.700 m., st. n° 57, feb. 1912; 5 examples.

A well-marked species, related to the European *pterodactyla*.

Stenoptilia petraea Meyrick.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA : Kenya, grassland with thickets between Naremurru and Burgurett rivers, alt. 2.100 m., st. n° 49, feb. 1912, 1 example.

I have previously received it from Nairobi, and also from

Ceylon and South India, where it occurs at altitudes of 1.500-2.100 m.

Gen. **AGDISTIS** Hübner.

Agdistis malitiosa Meyrick.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA : Wambogo, alt. 1.750 m., st. n° 32, jan. 1912; — Kenya, lower forests (*Podocarpus*), alt. 2 400 m., st. n° 39, jan. 1912; — open grassland between Naremurru and Amboni rivers, alt. 1.900-2.200 m., st. n° 50, jan. 1912; — Amboni river, wooded valley, alt. 1800 m., jan. 1912.

Described from Nairobi, where it is common, and also received from the Transvaal. In female examples the costal and dorsal areas of forewings are more suffused with whitish.

Agdistis obstinata, n. sp.

Male. — 19-22 mm. Head and thorax grey suffusedly mixed with white, forehead with short cone. Palpi rather short, rough-scaled, fuscous mixed with white. Abdomen grey suffusedly mixed with white and sprinkled with blackish. Forewings with apex nearly rectangular, termen nearly straight, oblique; fuscous, sprinkled with dark fuscous, costal and dorsal areas sprinkled with whitish; a small dark fuscous spot at inverted apex of triangular area, a larger one at $\frac{2}{3}$ of its lower margin, one midway between this and first, and one at $\frac{2}{3}$ of its upper margin: cilia whitish indistinctly barred with fuscous, on costa white distinctly barred with dark fuscous. Hindwings grey, towards termen sprinkled with dark fuscous; cilia grey-whitish.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA : Nairobi forest, alt. 1.700 m., st. n° 28, nov.-dec. 1911; — Taveta, alt. 750 m., st. n° 65, mar. 1912. 3 examples.

Approaches *tamaricis*, but more obscurely coloured, termen of forewings straighter and less oblique.

Group **Tortricina.**Fam. **CARPOSINIDAE.**Gen. **CARPOSINA** H.-Schaeffer.**Carposina mesospila**, n. sp.

Female. — 17 mm. Head and thorax whitish-grey. Palpi $2\frac{1}{2}$, grey mixed with dark fuscous, apex of joints whitish. Abdomen pale grey. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa slightly arched, apex obtuse-pointed, termen almost straight, oblique; pale brownish-grey, sprinkled with dark fuscous; six small cloudy dark fuscous spots on costa between $\frac{1}{3}$ and apex; an inwardly oblique transverse series of three small dark fuscous tufts in a line with first of these: an elongate cloudy blackish-fuscous blotch occupying middle of disc (posterior portion of cell), and four cloudy dark fuscous tufts surrounding this: cilia pale greyish, on costa barred with fuscous. Hindwings whitish-grey; cilia ochreous-grey-whitish.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA: Kinangop, lower margin of forests and open grassland, alt. 2.600-2.700 m., st. n^o 57, feb. 1912, 1 example.

Well characterised by central dark blotch.

Fam. **PHALONIADAE.**Gen. **HYSTEROSIA** Stephens.**Hysterosia hemiacta**, n. sp.

Male. — 13-15 mm. Head white. Palpi white, somewhat infuscated towards base. Thorax ochreous-white, posteriorly with a small dark fuscous crest. Abdomen light grey. Forewings elongate, posteriorly rather dilated, costa gently arched, with narrow fold from base to beyond $\frac{1}{3}$, apex obtuse, termen

slightly rounded, oblique; ochreous-white; anterior half of wing occupied by a dark grey patch partially tinged with brownish and irregularly marked with black transverse strigulae, especially in disc, its edge sharply defined, faintly concave in disc with an abrupt prominence beneath this, and on dorsal edge confluent with a rather oblique acute-triangular grey spot before tornus reaching half across wing; five dark grey strigulae on posterior half of costa; an oblique dark grey mark in upper part of disc at $\frac{3}{4}$; a triangular dark grey blotch occupying lower $\frac{2}{3}$ of termen, its apex reaching nearly to third costal strigula: cilia whitish, with two fuscous lines (imperfect). Hindwings whitish, mottled with grey; cilia whitish, with two indistinct grey lines.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA: Kenya, lower forests (*Podocarpus*), alt. 2.400 m., st. n° 39, jan. 1912; — Nyere, open grassland, alt. 1.850 m., st. n° 34, jan. 1912. 2 examples.

A distinct and interesting form.

Fam. **TORTRICIDAE.**

Gen. **CAPUA** Stephens.

Capua pusillana Walker.

EAST AFRICA, Kilimandjaro: Kiléma, alt. 1.440 m., st. n° 67, mars 1912, 1 example.

A common Indian species, probably introduced into Africa with cultivation.

Capua triadelpa, n. sp.

Male. — 17-20 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax pale ochreous or whitish-ochreous; palpi long, $3\frac{1}{2}$, second joint mixed with fuscous externally. Abdomen whitish-ochreous. Forewings suboblong, moderately broad, costa anteriorly moderately arched, without fold, posteriorly nearly straight, apex obtuse, termen slightly sinuate, little oblique; glossy whitish-ochreous or pale ochreous, more or less strewn with minute dark fuscous dots or strigulae; basal patch sometimes obscurely marked, edge

right-angled, usually obsolete; central fascia fuscous, sometimes suffused with ochreous, moderate, rather oblique, generally defined towards costa and anteriorly throughout, anterior edge bisinuate, marked with a dark fuscous dot in middle, posterior suffused, sometimes obsolete except the dark fuscous discal dot; costal spot subtriangular, fuscous, variable, sometimes connected with central fascia in middle, sometimes obsolete: cilia ochreous-grey-whitish. Hindwings pale whitish-ochreous, posteriorly with a few minute grey strigulae, sometimes tinged with grey; cilia ochreous-grey-whitish.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA: Kenya, Amboni river, wooded valley, alt. 1,800 m., st. n° 35, jan. 1912; — Kenya, lower forests (*Podocarpus*), alt. 2,400 m., st. n° 39, jan. 1912; — Kenya, middle forests (upper bamboos), alt. 2,800-3,200 m., st. n° 41, jan. 1912; — Kinangop, lower forests, alt. 2,200-2,400 m., st. n° 53, jan. 1912; — Kinangop, bamboo forest, alt. 2,500-3,000 m., st. n° 54, jan. 1912. 15 examples.

EAST AFRICA, Kilimandjaro: Bismarckhügel, alt. 2,700-2,800 m., st. n° 71, apr. 1912, 3 examples.

Not closely related to the only other known native African species of the genus, *C. ptilocrossa*, which has much shorter palpi and a peculiar female; unfortunately no female example was taken.

Gen. **TORTRIX** Linné.

Tortrix ptilocnemis, n. sp.

Male. — 19 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax brown, palpi 3. Abdomen fuscous. Anterior femora above with an expansible pencil of long scales from base. Forewings oblong, costa towards base very strongly arched, without fold, posteriorly slightly sinuate, apex obtuse, termen almost straight, vertical, rounded beneath; ferruginous suffusedly mixed with fuscous; basal patch suffused with darker fuscous, little defined, outer edge very obtusely angulated in middle; central fascia very oblique, rather dark fuscous, anterior edge faintly bisinuate, posterior suffused, undefined; costal spot well marked, semi-oval, dark reddish-fuscous: cilia grey. Hindwings fuscous, dar-

ker posteriorly, apex ferruginous-tinged; cilia grey, with darker subbasal shade.

EAST AFRICA, Kilimandjaro : Kiléma, alt. 1.440 m., st. n° 67, mar. 1912, 1 example.

The femoral hairpencil is a unique character, and the species is otherwise distinct.

***Tortrix intrepida* Meyrick.**

BRITISH EAST AFRICA : Wambogo. alt. 1.750 m., st. n° 32, jan. 1912, 1 example.

Recorded from Natal and the Comoro islands.

***Tortrix chalicodes*, n. sp.**

Female. — 20-23 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax greyish-ochreous sprinkled with fuscous. Abdomen pale greyish-ochreous. Forewings suboblong, costa anteriorly strongly, posteriorly hardly arched, apex obtuse, termen distinctly sinuate, little oblique; brownish-ochreous strigulated with rather dark grey; markings grey; basal patch moderate, outer edge ill-defined, obtusely angulated in middle; central fascia moderately broad, oblique, more or less irregular-edged; costal patch elongate-triangular, suffused posteriorly, sending a stria from its apex to tornus : cilia pale ochreous, with a grey shade. Hindwings ochreous-whitish strigulated with grey, towards dorsum sometimes suffused with pale grey; cilia ochreous-whitish, with a grey shade.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA : Wambogo, alt. 1.750 m., st. n° 32, jan. 1912, 2 examples.

Allied to *capensana* and *sanidota*. Unfortunately a male was not taken.

***Tortrix platystega*, n. sp.**

Male and female. — 13-16 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax pale ochreous more or less tinged or suffused with ferruginous. Abdomen light grey. Forewings oblong, costa anteriorly moderately arched, in male with very broad fold extending from near

base to middle and reaching $\frac{2}{5}$ across wing, posteriorly straight, apex obtuse, termen straight, hardly oblique; pale ochreous, tinged and usually more or less strigulated with yellowish-ferruginous; markings yellowish-ferruginous suffused or strigulated with fuscous except on margins; basal patch more or less incompletely indicated, outer edge obtusely angulated below middle; central fascia moderate, oblique, anterior edge straight, posterior rather dilated towards dorsum; costal patch moderate, with a variable more or less developed streak or stria running from it to tornus: cilia whitish-ochreous tinged with ferruginous. Hindwings light greyish, more or less suffused with whitish-ochreous towards apex; cilia whitish-ochreous, with faint greyish line.

EAST AFRICA, Kilimandjaro: Neu-Moschi, alt. 800 m., st. n° 72, apr. 1912, 15 examples.

I have also seen an example from Mount Mlanje, Nyasaland, taken in december. The species is not very close to any other, and is well characterised by the unusually broad costal fold of the male.

Tortrix elegans Walsingham.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA: Tiwi, coast region, st. n° 5, nov. 1911; — Ramisi river, coast region, st. n° 8, nov. 1911; — Nairobi forest, alt. 1.700 m., st. n° 11, nov.-dec. 1911; — Rurunga, alt. 1.550 m., st. n° 31, jan. 1912; — Wambogo, alt. 1.750 m., st. n° 32, jan. 1912; — Nyere, open grassland, alt. 1.850 m., st. n° 34, jan. 1912; — Kenya, Amboni river, wooded valley, alt. 1.800 m., st. n° 35, jan.-feb. 1912; — Kenya, lower forests (*Podocarpus*), alt. 2.400 m., st. n° 39, jan.-feb. 1912; — Voi, alt. 600 m., st. n° 60, mar. 1912; — Bura, alt. 1.050 m., st. n° 61, mar. 1912. — 23 examples.

EAST AFRICA, Kilimandjaro: Kiléma, alt. 1.440 m., st. n° 67, mar. 1912, 2 examples.

Common and generally distributed in South Africa.

Tortrix prona Meyrick.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA: Wambogo, alt. 1.750 m., st. n° 32, jan. 1912; — Kenya, Nyere, open grassland, alt. 1.850 m.,

st. n° 34, jan. 1912; — Amboni river, alt. 1.800 m., wooded valley, st. n° 35, jan.-feb. 1912. 4 examples.

EAST AFRICA, Kilimandjaro : Kiléma, alt. 1.440 m., st. n° 67, mar. 1912, 1 example.

Recorded from the Transvaal and Natal, probably widely distributed in South Africa.

***Tortrix mitrota*, n. sp.**

Male. — 15 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax whitish-fuscos sprinkled with fuscous, palpi 3. Abdomen light fuscous. Forewings moderate, rather dilated posteriorly, costa moderately arched, with narrow fold widened with projecting scales from base to $\frac{1}{3}$, apex obtuse, termen faintly sinuate, somewhat oblique; pale fuscous somewhat sprinkled with darker; markings fuscous irrorated with dark fuscous; central fascia narrow, straight, rather oblique; costal patch large, triangular, reaching half across wing; an irregular streak along lower $\frac{2}{3}$ of termen: cilia fuscous-whitish, with a fuscous median shade. Hindwings whitish-fuscous; cilia as in forewings.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA : Kinangop, bamboo forests, alt. 2.500-3.000 m., st. n° 54, feb. 1912, 1 example.

The single specimen is not in good condition, but the species is of peculiar appearance.

***Tortrix exedra*, n. sp.**

Female. — 17 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax light ochreous, palpi 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, tinged with fuscous externally on basal half. Abdomen pale grey. Forewings suboblong, costa anteriorly moderately arched, posteriorly nearly straight, apex obtuse, termen slightly sinuate, somewhat oblique; light ochreous; markings ferruginous-ochreous; central fascia moderately broad, oblique, rather irregular, narrowed on costal third; costal spot moderate, triangular: cilia whitish-ochreous. Hindwings light grey, apex suffused with pale ochreous; cilia ochreous-whitish, with a faint grey shade.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA : Tchania river, alt. 1.520 m., st. n° 29, jan. 1912, 1 example.

Tortrix poliochra, n. sp.

Male. — 14-15 mm. Head and thorax yellowish-grey. Palpi pale yellowish suffusedly mixed with grey. Abdomen light grey, anal tuft yellow-whitish. Forewings suboblong, costa anteriorly gently, posteriorly slightly arched, with narrow costal fold edged with rough projecting scales extending from near base to $\frac{1}{3}$, apex obtuse-pointed, termen slightly sinuate, rather oblique; grey somewhat mixed irregularly with ochreous-yellowish: cilia grey-whitish. Hindwings pale grey; cilia grey-whitish, with grey subbasal shade.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA: Kinangop, alt. 2600-2700 m., st. n° 57, feb. 1912, 3 examples.

Distinct and peculiar, suggesting the *viburniana* group, yet with costal fold.

Gen. **EPICHORISTA** Meyrick.**Epichorista benevola**, n. sp.

Male: 13 mm.; *female*: 16 mm. — Head, palpi, and thorax pale ochreous tinged with ferruginous. Abdomen light greyish-ochreous. Forewings suboblong, moderately broad, costa anteriorly moderately arched, in *male* with moderately broad fold from near base to $\frac{2}{5}$, posteriorly nearly straight, apex obtuse, termen slightly rounded, little oblique; pale ochreous, with a faint reddish tinge; central fascia moderate, nearly even, oblique, towards costa ferruginous, elsewhere only sprinkled and obscurely outlined with ferruginous; costal spot suffused, ferruginous, limited by two ferruginous striae running to tornus and middle of termen: cilia pale ochreous. Hindwings with 6 and 7 approximated towards base; pale ochreous-grey, more ochreous-tinged towards apex; cilia whitish-ochreous tinged with grey.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA: Landjoro, alt. 900 m., st. n° 64, mar. 1912, 2 examples.

Epichorista psoropis, n. sp.

Male. — 23-24 mm. Head and thorax pale greyish-ochreous, shoulders suffused with dark fuscous. Palpi $3\frac{1}{2}$, pale ochreous

suffused with fuscous externally. Abdomen whitish-ochreous. Forewings elongate, rather dilated posteriorly, costa gently arched, without fold, apex obtuse, termen slightly sinuate, somewhat oblique; pale ochreous, rather closely sprinkled with small dots or groups of fuscous and dark fuscous scales; extreme costal edge fuscous on anterior half; lower part of central fascia narrow, oblique, fuscous sprinkled with dark fuscous, hardly reaching middle of dorsum; a small dark fuscous spot towards termen in middle: cilia whitish-ochreous sprinkled with dark fuscous. Hindwings with 6 and 7 short-stalked; grey-whitish, with some faint grey strigulae posteriorly; cilia whitish.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA: Kenya, lower forests (*Podocarpus*), alt. 2,400 m., st. n° 39, jan. 1912; — Kenya, middle forest (upper bamboos), alt. 2,800-3,202 m., st. n° 41, jan. 1912; — Kinangop, alpine grassland, alt. 3,000-3,100 m., st. n° 55, feb. 1912. 3 examples.

This and the four following species form an interesting group characteristic of the high altitudes of the region.

Epichorista prodigiosa, n. sp.

Male. — 45-48 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax light fuscous. Antennal ciliations $1\frac{1}{4}$. Abdomen pale greyish-ochreous. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa gently arched, without fold, apex obtuse, termen almost straight, little oblique, rounded beneath; greyish-ochreous or brownish-ochreous, strewn with scattered grey scales and small suffused dark grey strigulae; disc tinged with grey: cilia pale brownish-ochreous, with two faint greyish lines. Hindwings with 6 and 7 short-stalked; pale whitish-grey-ochreous, faintly strigulated with light grey towards apex; cilia pale whitish-ochreous, with faint grey subbasal line.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA: Kenya, region below *Senecio Johnstoni*, alt. 3,500-3,700 m., st. n° 44, and alpine grassland, alt. 4,000-4,100 m., st. n° 45, jan.-feb. 1912, 3 examples.

This fine insect is the largest species of *Tortricina* known to me, and also, together with *E. mesosceptr*a described below, the most lofty-dwelling, reaching an elevation of 13,400 feet.

Epichorista passaleuta, n. sp.

Male. — 18-21 mm. Head ochreous-grey. Palpi light greyish suffusedly irrorated with dark fuscous. Thorax pale brownish-ochreous, suffused with grey anteriorly. Abdomen grey, anal tuft pale ochreous. Forewings elongate, posteriorly slightly dilated, costa gently arched, without fold, apex obtuse-pointed, termen sinuate, oblique; pale brownish-ochreous, sometimes infuscated along costa and between veins posteriorly, and with minute scattered black dots, tending to form longitudinal series: cilia pale brownish-ochreous. Hindwings grey; cilia grey-whitish, with grey subbasal line.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA: Kinangop, alpine grassland, alt. 3.000-3.100 m., st. n° 55, feb. 1912, 3 examples.

Epichorista licmaea, n. sp.

Male. — 18-19 mm. Head pale ochreous suffused with light grey. Palpi whitish-ochreous externally irrorated with grey. Thorax pale ochreous, anteriorly suffused with light grey. Abdomen whitish-ochreous. Forewings elongate, posteriorly somewhat dilated, costa moderately arched, without fold, apex obtuse-pointed, termen faintly sinuate, rather oblique; pale yellow-ochreous, with some scattered blackish specks or minute dots, and a larger dot on end of cell: cilia whitish-ochreous. Hindwings ochreous-whitish tinged with grey; cilia ochreous-whitish.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA: Molo, alt. 2.420 m., st. n° 19, dec. 1911; — Kinangop, open grasslands, alt. 2.600-2.700 m., st. n° 57, feb. 1912. 2 examples.

Epichorista mesosceptra, n. sp.

Male. — 17-18 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax ochreous-grey. Abdomen grey, anal tuft grey-whitish. Forewings elongate, costa gently arched, without fold, apex obtuse-pointed, termen almost straight or faintly sinuate, rather oblique; grey, suffusedly mixed with light greyish-ochreous, strewn with irregular blackish dots or strigulae; costal and dorsal edges suffused with darker grey; a narrow suffused dark grey median longitudinal

streak from base to termen : cilia pale greyish-ochreous, with greyish subbasal line. Hindwings grey; cilia grey-whitish, with greyish subbasal line.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA : Kenya, lower forests (*Podocarpus*), alt. 2.400 m., st. n° 39, jan. 1912; — alpine grassland (region of *Senecio Johnstoni*) alt. 4.000-4.100 m., st. n° 45, feb. 1912. 4 examples.

Gen. **CTENOPSEUSTIS** Meyrick.

Ctenopseustis haplodryas, n. sp.

Female. — 30 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax light brownish-ochreous, palpi 3. Abdomen light grey. Forewings elongate, moderately broad, posteriorly dilated, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen nearly straight, little oblique; light brownish-ochreous, with scattered strigulae of two or three blackish scales each; a band of light ochreous-brownish suffusion beneath cell from base to middle of vein 3; basal and dorsal areas also somewhat more brownish-tinged : cilia pale ochreous. Hindwings rather light grey; cilia ochreous-grey-whitish.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA : Kenya, lower forests (*Podocarpus*), alt. 2.400 m., st. n° 39, jan. 1912, 1 example.

A very interesting insect, in good condition, the characteristic basal pecten of hairs on hindwings strongly developed. At present the genus *Ctenopseustis* contains only one species from New Zealand and four from South America, the latter region being presumably its home.

Gen. **CNEPHASIA** Curtis.

Cnephasia taganista, n. sp.

Female. — 16 mm. Head whitish-ochreous. Palpi $3\frac{1}{2}$, whitish-ochreous, sprinkled with dark fuscous. Thorax whitish-ochreous irregularly mixed with dark fuscous. Abdomen pale greyish-ochreous. Forewings suboblong, costa anteriorly moderately arched, posteriorly faintly sinuate, apex obtuse, termen sinuate, rather oblique; whitish-ochreous tinged with grey, with some scattered strigulae of ochreous and dark fuscous scales; markings rather dark fuscous partially edged with och-

reous, marked on costa with blackish strigulae; basal patch moderate, outer edge angulated in middle; central fascia moderately broad, oblique, dilated on lower half, marked with blackish dots in middle of both margins; costal spot large, semioval, extending from $\frac{3}{5}$ to near apex, and reaching nearly half across wing; a triangular spot occupying lower half of termen: cilia ochreous-whitish mixed with dark fuscous (imperfect). Hindwings whitish-ochreous-grey; cilia grey-whitish.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA: Kinangop, bamboo forest, alt. 2,500-3,000 m., st. n° 54, feb. 1912, 1 example.

***Cnephasia incinerata*, n. sp.**

Male. — 16-17 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax fuscous irrorated with darker, palpi $3\frac{1}{2}$. Abdomen grey. Forewings suboblong, costa anteriorly moderately arched, posteriorly nearly straight, apex obtuse, termen sinuate, little oblique; fuscous; basal patch obscurely darker, undefined, outer edge angulated in middle; central fascia moderate, oblique, dark fuscous, from near costa to middle suffused with blackish, on lower half reduced to a suffused streak representing anterior edge; costal patch indicated by some darker suffusion, edged anteriorly by a suffused dark fuscous stria running from $\frac{3}{5}$ of costa to tornus: cilia fuscous, with dark fuscous subbasal shade. Hindwings grey; cilia grey-whitish, with dark grey subbasal line.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA: Wambogo, alt. 1,750 m., st. n° 32, jan. 1912; — Kenya, Nyere, open grassland, alt. 1,850 m., st. n° 34, jan. 1912. 6 examples.

Allied to the following *asbolodes*, but smaller, and distinguished by grey hindwings.

***Cnephasia asbolodes*, n. sp.**

Male. — 20 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax rather dark fuscous, palpi 4. Abdomen pale fuscous. Forewings elongate, slightly dilated posteriorly, costa anteriorly moderately, posteriorly hardly arched, apex obtuse, termen sinuate, somewhat oblique; brownish-grey mixed with light reddish, with indistinct darker strigulae; basal patch indicated by dark grey suffusion, undefined; central fascia oblique, dark grey, on upper half moderate, mixed in disc with deep ferruginous, on lower half

reduced to a slender streak of suffusion; apical area beyond a line from $\frac{3}{5}$ of costa to tornus suffused with grey, especially anteriorly, with four small dark grey spots on costa: cilia greyish, with dark grey subbasal shade. Hindwings grey-whitish, strigulated with grey; cilia whitish, with two grey shades.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA: Kenya, lower forests (*Podocarpus*), alt. 2.400 m., st. n° 39, jan. 1912, 1 example.

***Cnephasia galeotis*, n. sp.**

Male. — 22 mm. Head and palpi grey, palpi $2\frac{1}{2}$. Thorax rather dark grey. Abdomen whitish-ochreous tinged with grey. Forewings elongate, posteriorly dilated, costa moderately arched, apex obtuse, termen sinuate, somewhat oblique; grey, strewn with small irregular blackish strigulae and also with some faint darker strigulae tinged with reddish; outer edge of basal patch partially marked with blackish, obtusely angulated in middle; central fascia faintly indicated, oblique, wider towards dorsum, marked anteriorly on dorsum by a triangular blackish-grey spot: cilia grey-whitish, with two grey shades. Hindwings grey-whitish, strigulated with grey; cilia whitish, with greyish subbasal shade.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA: Kinangop, alpine grassland, alt. 3.000-3.100 m., st. n° 55, feb. 1912, 1 example.

***Cnephasia melliflua* Meyrick.**

Male. — 15 mm. Head and thorax whitish-ochreous, shoulders tinged with grey. Palpi whitish-ochreous mixed with grey externally. Abdomen pale grey, anal tuft whitish-ochreous. Forewings elongate, posteriorly slightly dilated, costa moderately arched, apex obtuse-pointed, termen faintly sinuate, oblique, whitish-ochreous, with some scattered black specks, and one or two larger black dots; costal spot suffused, light grey: cilia whitish-ochreous. Hindwings pale whitish-grey; cilia ochreous-whitish, with faint greyish subbasal line.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA: Kinangop, open grassland, alt. 2.600-2.700 m., st. n° 57, feb. 1912, 2 examples.

Originally taken in Nyasaland at an altitude of 2.000 m. I now describe the male, previous examples being females.

Gen. **PERONEA** Curtis.**Peronea thylacitis**, n.sp.

Male : 16-18 mm.; *female* : 20 mm. — Head, palpi, and thorax greyish-ochreous more or less mixed or suffused with dark fuscous. Abdomen grey. Forewings elongate, posteriorly somewhat dilated, costa moderately arched, apex tolerably pointed, termen sinuate, rather oblique; greyish-ochreous or light brownish-ochreous sometimes suffused with fuscous, or irregularly mixed with ferruginous in disc, with scattered strigulae of raised dark fuscous or brownish scales, veins sometimes marked with dark fuscous lines; in male a spot of dark fuscous suffusion on costa before middle, in *female* a semioval deep reddish-fuscous blotch suffused with blackish and obscurely edged with whitish extending along costa from $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ and reaching almost half across wing : cilia whitish-ochreous or pale greyish-ochreous, mixed or indistinctly barred with fuscous. Hindwings light greyish, faintly strigulated with darker in disc; cilia ochreous-whitish, with two grey shades..

BRITISH EAST AFRICA : Kinangop, lower forests, alt. 2200-2.400 m., st. n° 53, and alpine grassland, alt. 3.000-3.100 m., st. n° 55, feb. 1912, 3 examples.

Probably further variable, but the species is not very near any other.

Fam. **EUCOSMIDAE**.Gen. **CROCIDOSEMA** Zeller.**Crocidosema plebeiana** Zeller.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA : Wambogo, alt. 1.750 m., st. n° 32, jan. 1912; — Kenya, Nyere, alt. 1.850 m., st. n° 34, jan. 1912. 2 examples.

This common species, of uncertain origin, whose larva feeds on garden *Mālvaceae*, now occurs in suitable localities throughout a large part of the globe, including St-Helena and the Hawaiian Islands.

Gen. **EUCOSMA** Hübner.

Eucosma inscita Meyrick.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA : Rurunga, alt. 1.550 m., st. n^o 31, jan. 1912, 2 examples.

Recorded also from the Transvaal and Natal.

Eucosma pharangodes, n. sp.

Male : 14 mm. — Head grey mixed with darker and ochreous-whitish. Palpi grey, second joint shortly scaled, suffused with whitish anteriorly and towards apex. Thorax grey, patagia suffusedly whitish towards tips. Abdomen grey. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, posteriorly slightly dilated, costa slightly arched, without fold, apex obtuse, termen hardly sinuate, little oblique; grey, irregularly marked and strigulated with blackish and dark fuscous, posteriorly suffused with dark leaden-grey; two pairs of whitish strigulae on costa about $\frac{3}{4}$, and a very small whitish triangular spot towards apex; a broad suffused irregular-edged ochreous-whitish streak along dorsum throughout, occupying about $\frac{1}{3}$ of wing, and a slender very irregular whitish streak along termen: cilia whitish with blackish basal shade (imperfect). Hindwings grey, veins on anterior half blackish; cilia whitish-grey, with grey subbasal line. Hindwings beneath with upper and lower margins of cell strongly suffused with blackish.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA : Kenya, Amboni river, alt. 1.800 m., st. n^o 35, jan., feb. 1912, 1 example.

The characteristic blackish suffusion of hindwings beneath is probably a sexual feature.

Eucosma cyphospila, n. sp.

Female. — 12 mm. Head and thorax fuscous sprinkled with whitish. Palpi fuscous, second joint with moderate projecting scales. Abdomen fuscous. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, posteriorly slightly dilated, costa hardly arched, apex obtuse, termen straight, little oblique; dark grey with tips of scales white, forming a very fine regular striation; basal half suffused

with dark fuscous; a whitish somewhat curved transverse blotch on dorsum beyond middle, formed of two subconfluent streaks, reaching about half across wing, followed by a spot of dark fuscous suffusion; posterior half of costa with six short rather oblique whitish marks separated with dark fuscous; ocellus rather narrow, edged laterally with pale leaden streaks, containing a somewhat bent transverse series of five small black dots: cilia light grey sprinkled with whitish. Hindwings with 3 and 4 closely approximated at base, 5 rather approximated; grey, darker towards apex; a whitish subhyaline space beneath base of cell covered with long greyish hairs from the pecten; cilia whitish-grey, with dark grey subbasal shade.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA: Ramisi river, coast region, st. n^o 8, nov. 1911, 1 example.

***Eucosma ioreas*, n. sp.**

Female. — 16 mm. Head and thorax ochreous tinged with ferruginous. Palpi ochreous, second joint with a dark fuscous median dot. Abdomen grey. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, posteriorly slightly dilated, costa gently arched, apex obtuse-pointed, termen somewhat sinuate, rather oblique; ochreous, tinged with fuscous, and suffusedly strigulated with ferruginous; anterior half of costa dotted with blackish; edge of basal patch formed by a deep ferruginous stria, thicker towards dorsum, obtusely angulated on fold; a suffused triangular deep ferruginous spot on dorsum before tornus, connected with basal patch by an oblique patch of grey suffusion beneath middle of disc: cilia ferruginous, on tornus grey-whitish, base on termen spotted with blackish. Hindwings with 3 and 4 stalked; grey, lighter towards base; cilia grey-whitish, with grey subbasal shade.

EAST AFRICA, Kilimandjaro, Bismarckhügel, alpine grassland, alt. 2.600-2.800 m., st. n^o 70, mar.-apr. 1912, 1 example.

***Eucosma critica* Meyrick.**

EAST AFRICA, Kilimandjaro: Neu-Moschi, alt. 800 m., st. n^o 72, apr. 1912, 7 examples.

A common Indian species, of which the larva feeds on cultivated

Leguminosae, therefore doubtless artificially introduced into Africa. All the examples are females, which is unfortunate, as the male possesses certain unmistakable characters, but the identity of the species seems sufficiently assured,

***Eucosma superciliosa*, n. sp.**

Male. — 17-18 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax light greyish-ochreous. Abdomen ochreous-whitish. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa slightly arched, without fold, apex obtuse, termen nearly straight, rather oblique; greyish-ochreous, tinged with dull light rosy, especially posteriorly; indistinct fine strigulae of blackish scales tending to form irregular striae anteriorly, and oblique strigae from costa posteriorly; two or three rather elongate black dots transversely placed towards termen above tornus: cilia grey-whitish, with two dark shades. Hindwings with 3 and 4 connate; light grey; cilia whitish, with faint pale greyish subbasal shade.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA : Kenya, lower forests (*Podocarpus*), alt. 2.400 m., st. n° 39, jan.-feb. 1912; 2 exempls.

***Eucosma xenarcha*, n. sp.**

Male. — 15 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax fuscous. Abdomen rather dark fuscous. Forewings elongate, moderate, somewhat dilated posteriorly, costa gently arched, without fold, apex obtuse, termen rounded, rather oblique; rather dark fuscous, with obscure darker transverse striae; costa marked with dark fuscous strigulae, extreme costal edge whitish between these; an ochreous-whitish discal dot on end of cell; three or four obscure leaden strigae from costa posteriorly, ground-colour tinged with ferruginous-brown between these: cilia fuscous mixed with whitish towards tips, with dark fuscous subbasal line. Hindwings dull orange; dorsal area sometimes tinged with fuscous; a terminal band of slight fuscous irroration becoming stronger towards apex, where it forms a rather dark fuscous patch; cilia fuscous, with dark fuscous subbasal line, tips whitish.

EAST AFRICA, Kilimandjaro : Bismarckhügel, alt. 2.700-2.800 m., st. n° 71, apr. 1912, 2 examples.

The yellow hindwings are an exceptional feature, and give a superficial resemblance to the Hyponomeutid *Trichocirca tyrota* described below, which occurs in the same locality, suggesting some common influence.

***Eucosma metagypsa*, n. sp.**

Male. — 15-16 mm. Head and palpi ochreous-whitish. Thorax pale greyish-ochreous. Abdomen whitish. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa gently arched, without fold, apex obtuse-pointed, termen nearly straight, oblique; pale greyish-ochreous suffused with pale reddish, apex whitish-ochreous; anterior half of costa strigulated with blackish; a moderate blackish-grey longitudinal streak above middle from base to apex and upper part of termen, gradually dilated posteriorly, and a blackish-grey dorsal band from base to tornus, these separated by a moderate streak of pale ground-colour, on margins of which are a pair of small black dots at $\frac{4}{5}$, and a pair of larger ones followed by a faint silvery-whitish mark near termen: cilia grey, base suffused with pale ochreous, with a blackish-grey subbasal shade, at apex dark grey with subbasal line black. Hindwings with 3 and 4 connate; whitish; cilia whitish.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA: Kenya, lower forests (*Podocarpus*), alt. 2,400 m., st n^o 39, jan.-feb. 1912, 2 examples.

***Eucosma antirrhoa*, n. sp.**

Male. — 14-15 mm. Head, palpi, thorax, and abdomen grey. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, slightly dilated posteriorly, costa gently arched, without fold, apex obtuse-pointed, termen straight, oblique; rather dark grey sprinkled with black, posterior $\frac{2}{5}$ more or less mixed with ferruginous; costa shortly strigulated with blackish, posterior part of costa sometimes suffused with whitish; a well-defined moderate white longitudinal streak from middle of base to lower half of termen, posteriorly broken up into three less defined branches, edged above by a more or less broad streak of blackish suffusion which runs to apex of wing: cilia grey suffused with whitish towards base, with dark fuscous suffused line mixed with ferruginous. Hind-

wings with 3 and 4 connate; grey; cilia whitish, with dark grey subbasal and faint greyish postmedian shades.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA : Kinangop, alpine grassland, 3.000-3.100 m., st. n° 55, feb. 1912, 2 examples.

Eucosma riciniata Meyrick.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA : Nairobi, alt. 1.660 m., st. n° 10, nov. 1911, 1 example.

EAST AFRICA, Kilimandjaro : Neu-Moschi, alt. 800 m., st. n° 72, apr. 1912, 3 examples.

Recorded also from the Transvaal and Natal.

Gen. **CRIMNOLOGA**, nov.

Palpi moderately long, porrected, clothed with smooth appressed scales, thickest in middle and attenuated to apex. Thorax smooth. Forewings with 7 separate, to termen. Hindwings with basal pecten; 3-5 separate, closely approximated at base, 6 and 7 closely approximated towards base.

TYPE : *perspicua* Meyr. — A genus of peculiar facies, allied to *Bactra*, but differing by 6 and 7 of hindwings approximated only (in *Bactra* stalked).

Crimnologa perspicua, n. sp.

Female. — 27 mm. Head and thorax yellow-whitish (defaced). Palpi grey suffused with blackish, upper edge and apex yellowish-white. Abdomen whitish-grey. Forewings elongate, moderately broad, posteriorly dilated, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen bowed, rather oblique; white suffused with pale yellowish; markings blackish; about eighteen transverse marks or small spots on costa; some scattered irroration and fine strigulation on costal half from base to beyond middle; groups of irregular marking in disc before and beyond middle; a thick streak from near base of costa to above dorsum before middle; an irregular blotch with two projecting arms posteriorly above dorsum beyond middle; a triangular blotch above tornus, connected with termen by one or two narrow bars; an elongate

mark along dorsum towards base, and six small semioval spots on dorsum between this and tornus; a series of strigulae from $\frac{2}{3}$ of costa to a small spot just beyond tornus, apical area beyond this thinly strewn with blackish scales and fine strigulae: cilia white, barred with blackish, towards median portion of termen suffused with dark grey (injured). Hindwings pale grey; cilia whitish-grey, with darker subbasal shade.

EAST AFRICA, Kilimandjaro: grassland, alt. 2,800-3,000 m., 1909, 1 example.

A conspicuous insect of unusual appearance.

Gen. **BACTRA** Stephens.

Bactra stagnicolana Zeller.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA: Ramisi river, coast region, st. n° 8, nov. 1911; — Taveta, alt. 750 m., st. n° 65, mar. 1912. 3 examples.

Common and widely distributed in East and South Africa.

Bactra harmonia Meyrick.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA: Tiwi, coast region, st. n° 5, nov. 1911; — Ramisi river, coast region, st. n° 8, nov. 1911. 6 examples.

Also widely distributed in East and South Africa, and occurs in Madagascar.

Gen. **ARGYROPOLOCE** Hübner.

Argyroploce metaplecta, n. sp.

Male. — 18-19 mm. Head and thorax light fuscous mixed with dark fuscous. Palpi $2\frac{1}{4}$, porrected, terminal joint moderate, slender. Abdomen grey, anal tuft ochreous-whitish. Forewings elongate, posteriorly slightly dilated, costa moderately arched, apex obtuse-pointed, termen sinuate, rather oblique; light fuscous, irregularly sprinkled and strigulated with dark fuscous; costal half of central fascia suffused irregularly with dark fuscous, oblique; posterior half of costa suffused with dark fuscous, with four pairs of pale strigulae; a black longitudinal streak from $\frac{3}{4}$ of disc to termen above middle: cilia whitish, tinged with brownish posteriorly, with blackish spots above apex

and about middle of termen. Hindwings grey, darker towards apex; cilia grey-whitish, with grey subbasal shade.

EAST AFRICA, Kilimandjaro : Bismarck-Hügel, alt. 2.700-2.800 m., st. n° 71, apr. 1912, 2 examples.

The specimens are in indifferent condition, and the description is hardly satisfactory, but the species should be recognisable from similar insects by the sinuate termen of forewings, and black posterior streak.

***Argyroploce rhopalitis*, n. sp.**

Male. — 23 mm. Thorax and abdomen fuscous mixed with darker. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa moderately arched, apex obtuse, termen straight, little oblique; fuscous, with a few very small dark fuscous strigulae; costa shortly strigulated with dark fuscous, with four very small spots on posterior half; central fascia on upper $\frac{3}{5}$ blackish, rather oblique, moderately broad, narrower on costa, posteriorly with a narrow obtuse projecting lobe below middle of wing, lower $\frac{2}{5}$ only faintly indicated with ochreous-grey, posteriorly with an upwards-projecting lobe from extremity before tornus; a triangular costal spot beyond this suffused with grey; a short upwards-oblique blackish line from middle of termen, its extremity swollen into an irregular spot, between which and lobe of central fascia is a blackish dot; some grey suffusion towards apex, and a small blackish apical spot. Hindwings dark grey; cilia grey, with darker subbasal line.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA : Nairobi forest, alt. 1.700 m., st. n° 59, feb. 1912, 1 example, of which the head is missing.

***Argyroploce nimbosa* n. sp.**

Male. — 20-24 mm. Head and thorax fuscous or dark fuscous mixed with ochreous-whitish or whitish-ochreous. Palpi 3, porrected, dark fuscous, irrorated with pale ochreous and ochreous-whitish. Abdomen rather dark fuscous. Forewings elongate, posteriorly somewhat dilated, costa anteriorly gently, posteriorly slightly arched, apex obtuse, termen slightly sinuate, little oblique; rather dark fuscous, suffusedly and closely strigulated with whitish-brownish; a dark fuscous basal patch, anteriorly somewhat strigulated with pale brownish or grey-whitish,

its outer edge oblique, somewhat irregular, reaching on dorsum to middle; a large dark fuscous triangular patch extending on costa from before $\frac{2}{5}$ to near apex and reaching $\frac{3}{4}$ across wing, posterior edge with broad obtuse prominence towards costa; extreme apex dark fuscous : cilia grey, towards base pale greyish-ochreous. Hindwings with 3 and 4 stalked; dark grey; cilia grey, with darker subbasal shade.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA : Kinangop, lower forests, alt. 2.200-2.400 m., st. n^o 53, feb. 1912, 2 examples.

This and the two next species are allied to the Indian *ancalota*.

Argyroploce caryothicta, n. sp.

Male. — 23 mm. Head and thorax rather dark fuscous, faintly reddish-tinged. Palpi $2\frac{1}{2}$, porrected, dark fuscous. Abdomen rather dark fuscous. Forewings elongate, posteriorly dilated, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen almost straight, little oblique; brown; costa suffused with dark grey, with eight pairs of short suffused whitish strigulae; basal area mixed with dark grey, edge of basal patch indicated with ferruginous-brown suffusion, angulated in middle; a triangular patch of dark leaden-grey suffusion extending on costa from $\frac{1}{3}$ to apex and reaching $\frac{2}{3}$ across wing, spotted with ferruginous-brown towards costa anteriorly and its apex suffused with ferruginous-brown, with a ferruginous-ochreous discal dot on its posterior edge; a series of dark fuscous dots or marks along dorsal edge; terminal area suffused with light grey, lateral margins of ocellus indicated with ferruginous-brownish : cilia light brown mixed with grey (imperfect). Hindwings with 3 and 4 connate: rather dark grey; cilia pale grey, with dark grey subbasal shade.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA : Kinangop, alpine grassland. alt. 3.000-3.100 m., st. n^o 55, feb. 1912, 1 example.

Argyroploce clavifera, n. sp.

Male. — 23-25 mm. Head and thorax grey mixed with blackish. Palpi $2\frac{2}{3}$, porrected, blackish-grey. Abdomen grey. Forewings elongate, rather dilated posteriorly, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen rather sinuate, little oblique; violet-fuscous; costa dark fuscous irregularly strigulated with fuscous-

whitish; a dark fuscous basal patch, outer edge straight, very oblique, extending on dorsum to middle, followed by an ochreous-whitish fascia sprinkled with fuscous, extended as a dorsal blotch to tornus, limited by a broad irregular dark fuscous streak from middle of disc to apex, of which the upper edge is straight and lower edge forms two angular prominences, apical portion narrow, subterminal edge margined with ochreous-whitish; a whitish oblique discal dot on this dark streak between the two dilations; anterior portion of dark streak connected with costa by an oblique darker striga, indicating upper part of central fascia: cilia fuscous-whitish, with three dark fuscous shades. Hindwings with 3 and 4 stalked; grey, darker towards apex; cilia whitish-grey, with two dark grey shades.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA: Kenya, lower forests (*Podocarpus*), alt. 2,400 m., st. n° 39, jan.-feb. 1912; — Voi, alt. 600 m., st. n° 60, mar. 1912. 2 examples.

***Argyroploce insellata*, n. sp.**

Female. — 15 mm. Head pale ochreous. Palpi $1\frac{2}{3}$, subascending, pale ochreous somewhat sprinkled with blackish. Thorax pale brownish sprinkled with blackish. Abdomen grey. Forewings elongate, somewhat dilated posteriorly, costa slightly arched, apex obtuse, termen straight, somewhat oblique; brownish-ochreous, costa dotted with blackish, dorsum with some blackish strigulae; an outwardly oblique dark grey streak from dorsum near base to fold; a semioval dark fuscous blotch on costa beyond middle, reaching half across wing, its apex connected with a short irregular dark fuscous mark beyond it in disc, space between this and dorsum more brownish and sprinkled with grey; an upwards-oblique brown streak sprinkled with blackish from below middle of termen, space around and preceding it silvery-iridescent; apex brown mixed with black, with a blackish line along termen to near tornus: cilia brownish, with two blackish lines except on tornus. Hindwings dark grey; cilia whitish, with grey subbasal line.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA: Mbuyuni, alt. 1,110 m., st. n° 63, mar. 1912, 1 example.

Resembles some species of *Polychrosis* but is a true *Argyroploce* by neurulation.

Gen. **LASPEYRESIA** Hübner.**Laspeyresia leptogramma** Meyrick.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA : Tiwi, coast region, st. n° 5, nov. 1911 ; — Ramisi river, coast region, st. n° 8, nov. 1911 ; — Kenya, Amboni river, alt. 1.800 m., st. n° 35, jan. 1912 ; — Mbuyuni, alt. 1.110 m., st. n° 63, mar. 1912 ; — Taveta, alt. 750 m., st. n° 65, mar. 1912. 8 examples.

EAST AFRICA, Kilimandjaro : Neu-Moschi, alt. 800 m., st. n° 72, apr. 1912, 2 examples.

Widely distributed in South Africa ; the larval habits are not known ; but it is probably attached to a cultivated species of *Leguminosae*.

Laspeyresia halmyris Meyrick.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA : Tiwi, coast region, st. n° 5, nov. 1911 ; — Ramisi river, coast region, st. n° 8, nov. 1911 ; — Kenya, Amboni river, alt. 1.800 m., st. n° 35, jan. 1912 ; — between Amboni and Naremur rivers, alt. 1.900-2.200 m., st. n° 36, jan. 1912 ; — Bura, alt. 1.050 m., st. n° 61, mar. 1912 ; — Mbuyuni, alt. 1.110 m., st. n° 63, mar. 1912. 18 examples.

Recorded from Transvaal ; this species may also have similar habits with the last.

Laspeyresia periculosa Meyrick.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA : Tiwi, coast region, st. n° 5, nov. 1911 ; — Voi, alt. 600 m., st. n° 60, mar. 1912. 2 examples.

Previously known from Transvaal ; a small and obscure insect, easily overlooked.

Laspeyresia parastrepta Meyrick.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA : Tiwi, coast region, st. n° 5, nov. 1911 ; 2 examples.

EAST AFRICA, Kilimandjaro : Neu-Moschi, alt. 800 m., st. n° 72, apr. 1912, 1 example.

An Indian species, doubtless also attached to a cultivated Leguminous plant.

Laspeyresia chrysocosma, n. sp.

Female. — 16 mm. Head and thorax whitish-ochreous. Palpi whitish. Abdomen pale greyish-ochreous. Forewings moderate, rather dilated posteriorly, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen rounded, rather oblique; dark fuscous with tips of all scales white, forming a close fine irroration, and crossed by irregular striae of violet-leadens iridescence; a pale ochreous basal patch occupying $\frac{1}{5}$ of wing, edged posteriorly by a direct ferruginous line; a suffused white tornal patch containing five small violet-golden-metallic spots or marks irregularly edged with black, above which is a patch of white hair-scales longitudinally arranged; a triangular ferruginous apical spot, edged anteriorly by an oblique violet-leadens-metallic stria and crossed by another: cilia fuscous, finely speckled with dark fuscous and whitish. Hindwings grey, apex faintly fulvous-tinged; cilia whitish-fuscous.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA: Mbuyuni, alt. 1110 m., st. n° 63, mar. 1912, 1 example.

Related to *egregiana* from New Guinea, and less closely to the West African *praetextana*, but both these species have orange hindwings.

Group **Tineina**.Fam. **GELECHIADAE**.Gen. **CHILOSELAPHUS** Mann.**Chilopselaphus ethicodes**, n. sp.

Male and female. — 9-10 mm. Head and thorax whitish somewhat tinged with fuscous. Palpi whitish, second joint externally irrorated with dark fuscous. Abdomen light grey, base whitish. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa gently arched, apex obtuse-pointed, termen very obliquely rounded; light fuscous, suffusedly sprinkled with dark fuscous; plical and second discal stigmata rather large, dark fuscous, remote;

cilia grey irrorated with pale points, with a dark fuscous subbasal shade. Hindwings rather dark grey; cilia light grey.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA: Tiwi, coast region, st. n° 5, nov. 1911; — Ramisi river, coast region, st. n° 8, nov. 1911. 13 examples.

The genus *Chilopselaphus* consists hitherto only of two nearly related species from South Europe; the present insect, possessing in full the peculiar structure of the genus but specifically quite distinct, is therefore of much interest.

Gen. **PHOTODOTIS** Meyrick.

Photodotis prochalina Meyrick.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA: Tiwi, coast region, st. n° 5, nov. 1911, 1 example.

Recorded from the Transvaal, but doubtless more widely distributed in South Africa.

Gen. **TELPHUSA** Chambers.

Telphusa microsperma, n. sp.

Female. — 13 mm. Head glossy ochreous-whitish. Palpi whitish, second joint with basal and supramedian dark fuscous bands, terminal joint with dark fuscous ring below middle and sprinkled with fuscous on apical half. Thorax whitish slightly tinged with grey, shoulders dark grey. Abdomen light grey. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa gently arched, apex pointed, termen extremely obliquely rounded; light brownish suffusedly sprinkled with fuscous; a costal streak of suffused dark fuscous irroration from base to $\frac{2}{3}$, interrupted at $\frac{1}{3}$ and in middle of wing; an irregular triangular dark fuscous blotch on base of dorsum; two small irregular dark fuscous spots obliquely placed above and below fold beyond this; four small blackish spots in a somewhat curved rather oblique transverse series in disc before middle, and two transversely placed on end of cell; some scattered dark fuscous scales towards apex: cilia

pale fuscous irrorated with darker round apex. Hindwings and cilia light grey.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA: Kijabe, alt. 2.100 m., st. n° 58, feb. 1912, 1 example.

Telphusa phaulosema, n. sp.

Female. — 16 mm. Head pale ochreous. Palpi pale ochreous, basal $\frac{2}{5}$ of second joint dark purplish-fuscous. Thorax dark fuscous. Abdomen dark grey. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa gently arched, apex pointed, termen extremely obliquely rounded; dark fuscous-grey; stigmata large, cloudy, blackish, plical obliquely before first discal: cilia dark grey. Hindwings dark grey; cilia grey.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA: Nairobi forest, alt. 1.700 m., st. n° 11, nov.-dec. 1911, 1 example.

Gen. **GELECHIA** Hübner.

Gelechia hutchinsonella Walsingham.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA: Bura, alt. 1.050 m., st. n° 61, mar. 1912, 1 example.

Widely distributed in South Africa.

Gelechia crudescens, n. sp.

Male and female. — 13-14 mm. Head pale whitish-ochreous, faintly pinkish-tinged on crown. Palpi ochreous-whitish, slightly sprinkled with dark fuscous. Thorax light rosy-grey. Abdomen grey. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa gently arched, apex tolerably pointed, termen very obliquely rounded; flesh-colour, sometimes sprinkled with black or partially suffused with grey; a small blackish mark on dorsum towards base; stigmata small, blackish, plical nearly beneath first discal; a whitish-ochreous transverse line at $\frac{3}{4}$, angulated in middle, preceded at extremities by more or less developed spots of dark grey suffusion: cilia pale rosy-grey. Hindwings 1, apex pointed, termen slightly sinuate; grey; cilia light grey.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA: Bura, alt. 1.050 m., st. n° 61, mar. 1912; — Makitao, alt. 1.050 m., st. n° 62, mar 1912. 6 examples.

Gen. **STEGASTA** Meyrick.**Stegasta variana** Meyrick.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA : Nairobi, alt. 1700 m., st. n^o 11, nov.-dec. 1911, 1 example.

Widely and probably generally distributed in Africa, southern Asia, and Australia; the larval habits are still unknown, but it seems to be a garden species.

Gen. **PTHORIMAEA** Meyrick.**Phthorimaea concreta** Meyrick.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA : Kenya, Amboni river, wooded valley, alt. 1.800 m., st. n^o 51, jan.-feb. 1912, 1 example.

Recorded from the Transvaal and Natal.

Gen. **SPHENOGRYPA**, nov.

Head with appressed scales; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae $\frac{4}{5}$ (?), basal joint moderate, without pecten. Labial palpi long, curved, ascending, second joint thickened with dense scales, rather rough anteriorly, terminal joint shorter than second, moderate, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae loosely haired above. Forewings with 2 and 3 very short-stalked from angle, 4 and 5 approximated, 7 absent, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, trapezoidal, termen sinuate, cilia $\frac{4}{5}$; 3 and 4 connate, 5 approximated, 6 and 7 stalked.

TYPE : *syncosma* Meyr. — Apparently allied to *Strobisia*, and agreeing with it in neuration, but differing in palpi.

Sphenogrypa syncosma, n. sp.

Male. — 10 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax whitish. Abdomen pale greyish. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa nearly straight, gently arched posteriorly, apex tolerably pointed, prominent, termen concave beneath apex, then somewhat obliquely

rounded; ochreous-white; an erect black wedgeshaped spot on dorsum towards base, and two or three small black spots towards costa near base; costa suffused with grey from base to near middle; an oblique-triangular dark fuscous blotch from middle of dorsum reaching $\frac{2}{3}$ across wing, anterior edge slightly curved, posterior irregular and indented, preceded and followed towards dorsum by interrupted strigae; a very oblique ochreous bar from costa at $\frac{3}{5}$ reaching half across wing, margined by wedgeshaped dark fuscous marks from costa, and containing a very fine whitish line edged with violet; an inwardly oblique dark fuscous dash in disc beneath this; an inverted-triangular blotch of dark fuscous irroration resting on tornus and confluent with preceding markings; an elongate spot of dark fuscous irroration in apex. Hindwings light grey; cilia grey-whitish.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA : Voi, alt. 600 m., st. n° 60, mar. 1912, 1 example, somewhat imperfect.

Gen. **ANARSIA** Zeller.

Anarsia agricola Walsingham.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA : Kenya, Amboni river, alt. 1.800 m., st. n° 35, jan.-feb. 1912, 1 example.

Recorded from the Transvaal and Natal.

Anarsia arsenopa, n. sp.

Female. — 18 mm. Head and thorax grey-whitish, shoulders mixed with grey. Palpi with tuft of second joint long, grey with two suffused dark fuscous bands, apical edge whitish, terminal joint obsolete. Abdomen greyish, segmental margins whitish. Forewings elongate, narrow, costa gently arched, faintly sinuate in middle, apex tolerably pointed, termen very obliquely rounded; grey, irregularly irrorated with white and sprinkled with black; two rather fine black longitudinal strigulae towards base; six oblique cloudy marks of blackish irroration on costa between $\frac{1}{3}$ and apex; a narrow streak of black irroration in cell, intersected in its middle by a very oblique whitish mark and edged with whitish on its posterior portion, space between

this and middle of costa suffused with whitish; plical stigma elongate, black, preceded and followed by whitish marks; a narrow blackish streak above median third of dorsum; a whitish elongate patch extending from $\frac{4}{5}$ of disc to apex, edged above by a black neural line: cilia grey mixed with whitish and sprinkled with black. Hindwings grey, paler and semitransparent towards base, veins suffused with darker grey; cilia light grey.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA: Nairobi forest, alt. 1.700 m., st. n^o 11, nov.-dec. 1911, 1 example.

Remarkable for having palpi quite as in normal males of the genus, without apparent terminal joint; these organs are in excellent order, whilst by the abdomen and frenulum the specimen is certainly a female. I am acquainted with about forty species of the genus, and have not met with a similar instance.

Gen. **DICHOMERIS** Hübner.

Dichomeris ianthes Meyrick.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA: Rurunga, alt. 1.550 m., st. n^o 31, jan. 1912, 2 examples.

Occurs in India, Ceylon, Formosa, the Seychelles, Réunion, and doubtless more widely, the larva feeding on *Medicago*, *Indigofera*, and other cultivated *Leguminosae*.

Dichomeris rhodophaea, n. sp.

Male. — 21 mm. Head pale fuscous, crown rosy-tinged. Palpi whitish, second joint with scales roughly projecting above and short broad projecting tuft beneath, dark fuscous except apical edge, terminal joint slightly sprinkled with dark fuscous. Thorax rosy-fuscous. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, somewhat dilated posteriorly, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen nearly straight, somewhat oblique; 7 to apex; light fuscous, suffused with dull rose-pink; a small cloudy dark fuscous spot in disc at $\frac{1}{5}$; stigmata dark fuscous, plical rather obliquely before first discal: cilia light fuscous, rosy-tinged

except towards tips. Hindwings rather dark fuscous; cilia fuscous.

EAST AFRICA, Kilimandjaro : Himo river, alt. 1.000 m., st. n° 66, mar. 1912, 1 example.

Dichomeris decusella Walker.

EAST AFRICA, Kilimandjaro : Kilema, alt. 1.440 m., st. n° 67, mar. 1912, 1 example.

Occurs in India, Ceylon, and Sokotra.

Dichomeris bisignella Snellen.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA : Tiwi, coast region, st. n° 5, nov. 1911; — Nairobi, alt. 1.660 m., st. n° 10, nov. 1911. 2 examples.

Recorded also from Celebes and Ceylon, but doubtless more generally distributed; there is no doubt about the identity of this species, which is probably attached to some tree of cultivation.

Gen. **THIOGNATHA**, nov.

Head with appressed scales; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae $\frac{5}{6}$, basal joint elongate, without pecten. Labial palpi with second joint extremely long, porrected, thickened with dense scales, at apex forming a very short tuft beneath, above with rough projecting hairs throughout, terminal joint $\frac{1}{3}$ of second, erect, slender, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae rough-haired above. Forewings with 2 from near angle, 2-4 rather approximated, 7 absent, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-trapezoidal, apex obtuse, termen faintly sinuate, cilia $\frac{4}{5}$; 3 and 4 connate, 5 approximated, 6 and 7 stalked.

TYPE : *metachalca* Meyr. — Allied to *Trichotaphe*.

Thiognatha metachalca, n. sp.

Female. — 15-17 mm. Head and thorax dark leaden-fuscous. Palpi dark fuscous, terminal joint whitish. Abdomen dark fuscous. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa gently

arched, faintly sinuate towards middle, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; glossy grey sprinkled with black; a black streak along submedian fold except towards base; veins posteriorly partially streaked with black; blackish streaks along tornal margin and apical fourth of costa: cilia purple-coppery, sometimes suffused with deep indigo-leaden. Hindwings grey; cilia light grey.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA: Taveta, alt. 750 m., st. n° 65, mar. 1912, 3 examples.

Gen. **TRICHOTAPHE** Clemens.

Trichotaphe oxygrapha Meyrick.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA: Tiwi, coast region, st. n° 5, nov. 1911, 1 example.

Recorded hitherto only from the Transvaal.

Trichotaphe chalybitis, n. sp.

Male and female. — 15-16 mm. Head, thorax, and abdomen dark violet-grey. Palpi dark fuscous, second joint very long, above with rough projecting hairs except near base, terminal joint hardly more than half second. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, posteriorly slightly dilated, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen obliquely rounded; 7 absent, 8 and 9 short-stalked; dark violet-leaden-grey, tinged with blue towards apex, posteriorly streaked with black suffusion between veins: cilia dark blue-grey. Hindwings and cilia grey.

EAST AFRICA, Kilimandjaro: Neu-Moschi, alt. 800 m., st. n° 72, apr. 1912; 4 examples.

The neuration differs from the normal type of the genus, yet a new genus does not seem necessary.

Trichotaphe melanosoma, n. sp.

Male. — 16 mm. Head and thorax dark grey. Palpi dark grey, scales of second joint triangularly expanded towards apex above, apical edge whitish, terminal joint longer than second, whitish except anterior edge. Abdomen black, anal tuft fuscous.

Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa gently arched towards base and apex, nearly straight on median third, apex obtuse, termen slightly rounded, rather oblique; dark glossy leaden-grey; stigmata represented by cloudy dark fuscous suffusions, very obscure and indistinct, discal approximated, plical somewhat before first discal; a whitish-ochreous dot on costa before $\frac{3}{4}$; a series of small blackish dots round posterior part of costa and termen : cilia leaden-grey. Hindwings dark grey; cilia leaden-grey.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA : Rurunga, alt. 1.550 m., st. n° 31, jan. 1912, 1 example.

Gen. **ERIDACHTHA** Meyrick.

Eridachtha phaeochlora, n. sp.

Male. — 21 mm. Head and palpi ochreous-yellowish, second joint of palpi infuscated on basal half, terminal joint shorter than second. Antennae ochreous ringed with fuscous (broken). Thorax fuscous. Abdomen pale ochreous. Forewings elongate, posteriorly somewhat dilated, costa slightly arched, apex obtuse, termen slightly rounded, rather strongly oblique; whitish-ochreous, suffusedly irrorated with fuscous, most strongly at base and on basal third of costa; costa posteriorly and dorsal edge tinged with ochreous-yellowish; discal stigmata cloudy, dark fuscous : cilia whitish-ochreous tinged with yellowish and sprinkled with fuscous (imperfect). Hindwings pale whitish-ochreous, basal area tinged with grey and veins on basal half infuscated; cilia yellow-whitish.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA : Kenya, alpine grassland, with tree-heaths, alt. 3.300-3.500 m., st. n° 43, jan., feb. 1911, 1 example.

The antennae of the specimen are broken and therefore the length indeterminable, and the terminal joint of palpi is shorter than in the type-species of *Eridachtha*, but the neurulation agrees wholly, and is not identical with any other genus known to me.

Eridachtha calamopis, n. sp.

Male and female. — 18-21 mm. Head, palpi, and antennae

whitish-ochreous tinged with yellowish, second joint of palpi thickened with loose hairs, terminal joint as long as second. Thorax and abdomen light grey. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, posteriorly somewhat dilated, costa gently arched, apex obtuse-pointed, termen nearly straight, oblique; 2 and 3 short-stalked or nearly approximated, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen; light ochreous-grey suffusedly irrorated with darker grey, darkest along costa : cilia grey. Hindwings and cilia grey.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA : Kenya, lower forests (*Podocarpus*), alt. 2.400 m., st. n° 39, jan.-feb. 1912, 4 examples.

Gen. **HOMALOXESTIS** Meyrick.

Homaloxestis cholopis Meyrick.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA : Fort Hall, alt. 1.330 m., st. n° 30, jan. 1912; — Bura, alt. 1.050 m., st. n° 61, mar. 1912. 2 examples.

Common and widely distributed in South Africa, India, Burma, and Formosa.

Gen. **LECITHOCERA** H.-Schaeffer.

Lecithocera sceptrarcha, n. sp.

Male. — 14-15 mm. Head light bronzy-grey, sides of crown light ochreous-yellowish. Palpi whitish-ochreous, second joint grey except apex. Antennae whitish-ochreous, base yellowish-tinged. Thorax dark grey. Abdomen grey, anal tuft pale ochreous. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, slightly dilated posteriorly, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen obliquely rounded; 8 and 9 out of 7, 7 to apex; fuscous mixed with darker, costa suffused with dark fuscous; a very indistinct darker spot on end of cell : cilia whitish-fuscous mixed with fuscous, base whitish. Hindwings grey; cilia light greyish.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA : Kenya, Amboni river, wooded valley, alt. 1.800 m., st. n° 35, jan.-febr. 1912, 2 examples.

Extremely like *isomitra* from Nyasaland, but differs by more oblique termen of forewings, and vein 9 rising out of 7; also very similar to *Homaloxestis cholopis*.

Gen. **ONEBALA** Walker.

Onebala maculata Walsingham.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA : Voi, alt. 600 m., sept. 1909; — Bura, alt. 1.050 m., st. n^o 61, mar. 1912. 2 examples.

Received from the Transvaal, Natal, Zululand, Nyasaland, and French Congo, therefore probably occurring throughout most of Africa.

Gen. **PACHNISTIS** Meyrick.

Pachnistis mitigata Meyrick.

Male and female. — 15-17 mm. Forewings with first discal stigma also more or less marked, brownish. Hindwings pale greyish-ochreous.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA : Bura, alt. 1.050 m., st. n^o 61, mar. 1912; — Makitao, alt. 1.050 m., st. n^o 62, mar. 1912; — Landjoro, alt. 900 m., st. n^o 64, mar. 1912; 5 examples.

EAST AFRICA, Kilimandjaro : Himo river, alt. 1.000 m., st. n^o 66, mar. 1912; 1 example.

Recorded from Nyasaland. The details noted above are supplementary or corrective to the original description.

Pachnistis plaesiodes, n. sp.

Male. — 13 mm. Head and thorax pale ochreous. Palpi whitish-ochreous, second joint reddish-ochreous except tip. Abdomen whitish-ochreous. Forewings elongate, costa gently arched, apex rounded-obtuse, termen rounded, little oblique; light yellow-ochreous, dorsal half anteriorly sometimes suffused with brownish-ochreous; stigmata blackish, discal moderate, plical small, beneath first discal; a praemarginal series of minute dark fuscous dots close to posterior portion of costa and termen: cilia whitish-ochreous. Hindwings pale ochreous, towards tornus and lower part of termen sometimes tinged with grey; cilia whitish-ochreous.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA : Tiwi, coast region, st. n^o 5, nov. 1911, 1 example.

Also an example in my collection from Dar-es-Salaam, East Africa.

Gen. **ENCOLPOTIS** Meyrick.**Encolpotis scioplasta**, n. sp.

Female. — 20 mm. Head pale ochreous-yellowish. Palpi whitish-yellowish, second joint suffused with pale fuscous except towards apex, darkest posteriorly, terminal joint slender. Thorax pale ochreous-greyish. Abdomen light grey. Forewings elongate, posteriorly slightly dilated, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen faintly sinuate, somewhat oblique; 9 separate; pale ochreous suffused with grey; stigmata cloudy, dark grey, plical obliquely beyond first discal, second discal merged in a cloudy transverse streak across end of cell, preceded and followed by some obscure yellowish suffusion; a cloudy dark grey streak along termen: cilia light yellowish, towards apex and tornus greyish-tinged (imperfect). Hindwings whitish-grey; cilia grey-whitish.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA : Kenya, lower forests (*Podocarpus*), alt. 2,400 m., st. n° 39, jan.-feb. 1912, 1 example.

Gen. **BRACHMIA** Hübner.**Brachmia deltopis**, n. sp.

Male and female. — 14-15 mm. — Head whitish-ochreous. Palpi whitish, basal half of second joint dark fuscous, terminal joint sometimes with some subapical dark fuscous irroration. Thorax whitish-ochreous, sometimes tinged with fuscous, shoulders suffused with fuscous. Abdomen grey. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, posteriorly somewhat dilated, costa slightly arched, apex obtuse, termen slightly rounded, rather oblique; 2 and 3 stalked, 7 and 8 stalked; whitish-ochreous, in *female* suffused with pale fuscous, strigulated with dark fuscous irroration; a triangular blackish blotch in disc at $\frac{1}{3}$, representing plical and first discal stigmata, second discal stigma small; blackish; terminal third of wing beyond this more or less suffused with rather dark fuscous; cilia light fuscous, with darker subbasal shade.

Hindwings rather dark grey; cilia whitish-grey, with grey sub-basal shade.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA : Tiwi, coast region, st. n° 5, nov. 1911; — Ramisi river, coast region, st. n° 8, nov. 1911. 3 examples.

Gen. **AUTOSTICHA** Meyrick.

Autosticha euryterma, n. sp.

Female. — 19 mm. Head, palpi, antennae, and thorax light yellow-ochreous. Abdomen grey. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, posteriorly slightly dilated, costa gently arched, apex obtuse-pointed, termen slightly rounded, oblique; light yellow-ochreous; costal edge dark fuscous towards base; discal stigmata small, dark fuscous, second placed on edge of a broad rather dark fuscous terminal fascia occupying $\frac{1}{3}$ of wing : cilia rather dark fuscous, suffusedly mixed with rather pale ochreous round apex and upper part of termen. Hindwings and cilia grey.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA : Kenya, middle forests, upper bamboos, alt. 2.800-3.200 m., st. n° 41, jan. 1912, 1 example.

Fam. **COSMOPTERYGIDAE**.

Gen. **COSMOPTERYX** Hübner.

Cosmopteryx mimetis Meyrick.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA : Tiwi, coast region, st. n° 5, nov. 1911, 2 examples.

Recorded from Australia, New Guinea, Borneo, India, Ceylon, the Seychelles, Mauritius, and South America. The larva feeds on *Cyperus rotundus*, but probably also on other species of *Cyperus*.

Cosmopteryx antichorda Meyrick.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA : Tiwi, coast region, st. n° 5, nov. 1911, 1 example.

Also from Cape Colony. The identification is probably correct, but the specimen has no head, and is otherwise damaged.

Cosmopteryx bactrophora Meyrick.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA : Tiwi, coast region, st. n° 5, nov. 1911,
1 example.

Also from the Transvaal.

Gen. **PYRODERCES** H.-Schaeffer.**Pyroderces coriacella** Snellen.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA : Wambogo, alt. 1.750 m., st. n° 32,
jan. 1912, 1 example.

Occurs throughout Africa, as well as in Mauritius, Ceylon,
India, and the Malay islands. The larva feeds in seedheads of
cotton (*Gossypium*), and is doubtless artificially transported.

Fam. **OECOPHORIDAE.**Gen. **CNEMIDOLOPHUS** Walsingham.**Cnemidolophus lavernella** Walsingham.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA : Taveta, alt. 750 m., st. n° 65, mar. 1912,
1 example.

EAST AFRICA, Kilimandjaro : Neu-Moschi, alt. 800 m., st.
n° 72, apr. 1912, 1 example.

Also occurs in the Transvaal and Natal.

Fam. **XYLORYCTIDAE.**Gen. **PROCOMETIS** Meyrick.**Procometis acharma** Meyrick.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA : Bura, alt. 1.050 m., st. n° 61, mar. 1912;
— Taveta, alt. 850 m., st. n° 65, mar. 1912. 4 examples.

Occurs also in Natal. In one specimen the discal stigmata are
well-marked, small, dark fuscous.

Gen. **ODITES** Walsingham.

Odites natalensis Walsingham.

EAST AFRICA, Kilimandjaro : Himo river, alt. 1.000 m., st. n° 66, mar. 1912, 1 example.

Occurs also in Natal, Zululand, the Transvaal, Portuguese East Africa, and French Congo.

Odites inversa Meyrick.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA : Ramisi river, coast district, st. n° 8, nov. 1911, 1 example.

Recorded from Natal, Zululand, Nyasaland, French Congo, and Madagascar.

Gen. **BAEONOMA** Meyrick.

Baeonoma modicola Meyrick.

Male, Female. — 17-20 mm. Thorax and forewings generally more or less tinged with fuscous, sometimes strongly infuscated, except costal edge, which remains ochreous-yellow, and cilia of hindwings usually grey, but one or two specimens are indistinguishable from the yellow type originally described.

EAST AFRICA, Kilimandjaro : Neu-Moschi, alt. 800 m., st. n° 72, apr. 1912, 16 examples.

Described from the Transvaal and also received from Nyasaland. The present specimens show considerable variation in colouring, which is indicated in the supplementary particulars given above.

Fam. **ORNEODIDAE.**

I have explained elsewhere (Exotic Microlepidoptera, vol. I, p. 555) my reasons for referring this family to the *Tineina*.

Gen. **ORNEODES** Latreille.

Orneodes rhaptica, n. sp.

Female. — 14 mm. Head and thorax ochreous-white irregu-

larly sprinkled with dark fuscous, shoulders with a small dark fuscous spot. Palpi moderately long, ochreous-white, second joint mixed with dark fuscous towards base, with appressed scales, terminal joint moderate, porrected, pointed, with dark fuscous median band. Abdomen ochreous-white, dorsally suffused with greyish-ochreous, sides spotted with blackish irroration. Forewings pale ochreous; basal area suffused with white and irregularly sprinkled with black; first segment with six spots or bars of black suffusion or irroration edged with white; segments 2-6 each with four white bars edged with black, interspaces between second and third sprinkled with blackish on segments 3-4; a black dot at apex of each segment: cilia pale ochreous mixed with grey, with oblique whitish bars. Hindwings as segments 2-6 of forewings, but white bars broader.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA: Ramisi river, coast region, st. n^o 8, nov. 1911, 1 example.

***Orneodes isodina*, n. sp.**

Female. — 14 mm. Head, thorax, and abdomen dark fuscous sprinkled with whitish. Palpi with scales of second joint roughly triangularly expanded above and forming a projecting tuft beneath, whitish mixed with fuscous and dark fuscous, terminal joint moderate, loosely scaled, pointed, whitish with dark fuscous median band. Forewings light dull greyish-ochreous, somewhat sprinkled with grey; basal area suffused with dark grey mixed with blackish; first segment with costal edge blackish, with four patches of dark grey suffusion edged with black and then with white between $\frac{1}{5}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$; beneath second of these a rather broad curved fascia of dark grey irroration crossing segments 3-6, edged with white; a rather broad subterminal fascia of dark grey irroration edged with white, broadest on segments 3-4, becoming blackish on first segment, where it includes a whitish costal ring; posterior white margin of this fascia edged posteriorly with blackish; a black dot at apex of each segment: cilia grey with oblique whitish bars, at apex of each segment whitish cut by a grey dot. Hindwings light greyish-ochreous; basal area sprinkled with blackish; four white bars on each segment edged with blackish-grey irroration,

interspaces between first and second suffused with grey, forming an even fascia continuous with median fascia of forewings; cilia as in forewings.

EAST AFRICA, Kilimandjaro : alpine grassland, Bismarckhügel, alt. 2.600-2.800 m., st. n° 70, mar.-apr. 1912, 1 example.

Orneodes Huebneri Wallengren.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA : Molo, alt. 2.420 m., st. n° 19, dec. 1911; — Kinangop, open grassland, alt. 2.600-2.700 m., st. n° 57, feb. 1912. 3 examples.

This European species, which ranges to Kashmir, is widely distributed in Africa.

Fam. **HELIODINIDAE.**

Gen. **STATHMOPODA** Stainton.

Stathmopoda rimulata, n. sp.

Female. — 9 mm. Head and palpi light ochreous-yellow, crown orange. Thorax orange-yellow. Abdomen whitish-yellowish, segments tinged with grey towards base. Forewings narrow, widest near base, thence narrowed to acute apex; orange-yellow; markings bronzy-fuscous; a triangular spot on base of costa, and a smaller one on base of dorsum; a transverse fascia at $\frac{2}{5}$, rather widened downwards, anterior edge direct; a patch occupying apical third, anterior edge rather inwardsoblique from costa, including a light yellow slender longitudinal streak running in disc from near anterior edge to apex : cilia grey. Hindwings and cilia grey.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA : Tiwi, coast region, st. n° 5, nov. 1911, 1 example.

Belongs to the *theoris* group, but distinguished by the longitudinal streak in apical area.

Fam. **SCYTHRIDAE.**Gen. **SCYTHRIS** Hübner.**Scythris invisa**, n. sp.

Male : 8 mm.; *female* : 10 mm. — Head and thorax light fuscous tinged with ochreous-whitish. Palpi whitish with a grey streak externally. Abdomen grey, beneath whitish. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa gently arched, apex pointed, termen faintly sinuate, extremely oblique; uniform fuscous, faintly purplish-tinged : cilia concolorous. Hindwings with 4 and 5 rather approximated at base; rather dark fuscous; cilia fuscous.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA : Ramisi river, coast region, st. n° 8, nov. 1911, 2 examples.

Scythris pelochyta Meyrick.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA : Ramisi river, coast region, st. n° 8, nov. 1911, 1 example.

Also from the Transvaal.

Scythris justificata Meyrick.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA : Ramisi river, coast region, st. n° 8, nov. 1911, 1 example.

Also from Cape Colony.

Fam. **HYPONOMEUTIDAE.**Gen. **TRICHOCIRCA**, nov.

Head with appressed scales, sidetufts somewhat raised; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae $\frac{3}{4}$, in *male* with joints elongate, dilated at apex, with whorls of long ciliations, basal joint moderate, without pecten. Labial palpi moderately long, curved, ascending, second joint somewhat thickened with appressed scales, terminal joint somewhat shorter than second, mode-

rate, obtuse. Maxillary palpi obsolete. Posterior tibiae with appressed scales. Forewings with 1b furcate, 2 from near angle, 7 to termen, 11 from before middle. Hindwings 1, trapezoidal-ovate, cilia $\frac{1}{3}$; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 nearly parallel, transverse vein straight, oblique.

TYPE : *tyrota* Meyr. — A distinct genus, structurally nearest *Hesperarcha*, but with no obvious affinity to it or any other.

***Trichocirca tyrota*, n. sp.**

Male and female. — 17-20 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax light bronzy-greyish-ochreous. Abdomen pale greyish. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen faintly sinuate, rather oblique; pale greyish-bronze, sometimes sprinkled with whitish-yellowish, in the Kilimandjaro specimen bronzy-grey largely suffused with ochreous-yellowish : cilia pale ochreous-greyish, with grey or dark grey subbasal shade. Hindwings light ochreous-yellow or whitish-yellow; basal area more or less tinged with grey; an irregular dark grey apical patch occupying about $\frac{1}{3}$ of wing (or in one specimen much less), sometimes slenderly extended along termen (in the Kilimandjaro specimen there is considerable grey irroration towards lower part of termen); cilia yellow-whitish, with grey subbasal shade.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA : — Kenya, lower forests (*Podocarpus*), alt. 2.400 m., st. n° 39, jan. 1911; — middle forest (lower bamboos), alt. 2.400-2.800 m., st. n° 40, jan. 1911; — upper bamboos, alt. 2.800-3.200 m., st. n° 41, jan. 1911. 8 examples.

EAST AFRICA, Kilimandjaro : Bismarckhügel, alt. 2.700-2.800 m., st. n° 71, ap. 1911, 1 example.

The single Kilimandjaro specimen differs somewhat from the rest, as specified above.

Gen. **HYPONOMEUTA** Latreille.

Hyponomeuta subplumbella Walsingham.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA (?) : without locality label, 3 examples. Widely distributed in South Africa.

Hyponomeuta puncticornis Walsingham.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA : Tiwi, coast region, st. n^o 5, nov. 1911, 1 example.

Recorded from Delagoa Bay and the Transvaal. The single example is very worn but probably correctly identified.

Gen. **SPHECODORA**, nov.

Head with appressed scales; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae $\frac{2}{3}$, thickened with rough projecting scales above except towards apex, basal joint moderate, without pecten. Labial palpi moderate, ascending, with appressed scales, terminal joint shorter than second, pointed. Maxillary palpi rudimentary. Posterior tibiae with appressed hairs. Forewings with 1 b furcate, 2 and 3 stalked from angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to costa, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, cilia $\frac{1}{4}$; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 somewhat approximated towards base.

TYPE : *porphyrias* Meyr. — Allied to *Ethmia*, from which it is distinguished by the antennae.

Sphecodora porphyrias, n. sp.

Female. — 29 mm. Head and thorax deep indigo-green-blue (defaced). Antennae purple-blackish. Abdomen deep orange, two basal segments, sides of third, and ventral surface of all purple-blackish. Forewings elongate, costa gently arched, apex rounded-obtuse, termen obliquely rounded; deep indigo-green-blue : cilia concolorous. Hindwings very deep purple; cilia purplish-grey, with deep purple basal line.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA : Voi, alt. 600 m., st. n^o 60, mar. 1912, 1 example.

Gen. **ETHMIA** Hübner.**Ethmia ballistis** Meyrick.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA : Tiwi, coast region, st. n^o 5, nov. 1911; — Ramisi river, coast region, st. n^o 8, nov. 1911. 2 examples.

Recorded also from Mombasa, and the coast region of East Africa near it.

Ethmia bicolorella Guénée.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA : Voi, alt. 600 m., st. n° 60, mar. 1912, 1 example.

Also from Zanzibar and Malindi, British East Africa.

Ethmia oculigera Möschler.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA : Kenya, Nyere, alt. 1.850 m., st. n° 34, jan. 1912, 2 examples.

Occurs also in Cape Colony, Transvaal, Zululand, and S. Nigeria.

Ethmia cirrhosoma, n. sp.

Female. — 27 mm. Head ochreous-white. Palpi fuscous, sprinkled with whitish towards base, apex of second joint and basal half of terminal whitish. Thorax whitish-grey, with a large black dot on each side of base. Abdomen light ochreous-orange, ventral surface dark grey. Forewings elongate, costa moderately arched, apex obtuse, ternen obliquely rounded; light glossy ochreous-grey; a black basal dot near dorsum, two beneath costa near base and at $\frac{1}{5}$, one below middle at $\frac{1}{4}$, three larger ones representing stigmata, plical midway between first and second discal, and two obliquely placed towards costa before apex; a series of minute black terminal dots: cilia light ochreous-grey. Hindwings grey, dorsum suffused with pale greyish-ochreous; cilia grey-whitish, suffused with grey towards base.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA : Ramisi river, coast district, st. n° 8, nov. 1911, 1 example.

Ethmia rhomboidella Walsingham.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA : Wambogo, alt. 1.750 m., st. n° 32, jan. 1911; — Kenya, Nyere, alt. 1.850 m., st. n° 34, jan. 1912. 3 examples.

EAST AFRICA, Kilimandjaro : Neu-Moschi, alt. 800 m., st. n° 72, apr. 1912, 1 example.

Also occurs in Natal, Zululand, Transvaal, and French Congo.

Ethmia ditreta, n. sp.

Male and female. — 14-15 mm. Head ochreous-yellow. Palpi

whitish-ochreous, externally suffused with grey. Thorax pale greyish-ochreous. Abdomen grey, three basal segments in male suffused with yellow-ochreous, anal tuft whitish-ochreous. Forewings elongate, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen obliquely rounded; pale greyish-ochreous; plical and second discal stigmata rather large, black : cilia whitish-ochreous. Hindwings grey; cilia whitish-ochreous.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA : Taveta, alt. 750 m., st. n° 65, mar. 1912, 3 examples.

Ethmia glabra, n. sp.

Male and female. — 18-19 mm. Head light ochreous-orange. Palpi rather dark fuscous. Thorax glossy light greyish-ochreous. Abdomen rather dark grey, suffused with ochreous towards base, apex light ochreous-orange. Forewings elongate, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen slightly rounded, oblique; glossy light greyish-ochreous; costal edge pale ochreous-yellowish, near base extreme edge dark fuscous; stigmata black, plical very obliquely before first discal, second discal largest, sometimes a small black dot midway between plical and base : cilia pale ochreous. Hindwings light grey; cilia whitish-ochreous.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA : Mbuyuni, alt. 1.150 m., st. n° 63, mar. 1912; — Landjoro, alt. 900 m., st. n° 64, mar. 1912; — Taveta, alt. 750 m., st. n° 65, mar. 1912. 5 examples.

Allied to *epiloxa*, but may be distinguished by absence of thoracic spots.

Ethmia hemicosma, n. sp.

Female. — 25-26 mm. Head and thorax whitish-grey-ochreous, with a black dot on each side of back. Palpi whitish, with dark fuscous subapical ring of second joint and median band of terminal. Abdomen light ochreous-yellow. Forewings elongate, costa moderately arched, apex obtuse, termen obliquely rounded; light glossy grey; two small black dots near base in and above middle; a black dot on fold midway between base and plical stigma; stigmata moderate, black, plical somewhat obliquely before first discal : cilia light grey. Hindwings grey; a large light ochreous-yellow dorsal patch, its edge suffused, running

from base of costa to middle of termen; cilia light grey, round dorsal patch light ochreous-yellow.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA : Tiwi, coast region, st. n° 5, nov. 1911, 2 examples.

***Ethmia argomicta*, n. sp.**

Male. — 14 mm. Head grey mixed with whitish. Palpi whitish, with subapical ring of second joint, and basal and supra-median rings of terminal joint blackish. Thorax grey mixed with whitish, margins suffused with white. Abdomen whitish-ochreous. Forewings elongate, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen slightly rounded, oblique; pale grey suffused with white; a black basal dot in middle; a black dot on fold at $\frac{1}{4}$; stigmata black, plical obliquely beyond first discal; a series of small black marginal dots round apex and termen: cilia whitish. Hindwings whitish; a suffused light grey patch occupying apical third, and termen narrowly suffused with light grey; cilia whitish.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA : Kenya, Amboni river, wooded valley, alt. 1.800 m., st. n° 35, jan.-feb. 1912. — Voi, alt. 600 m., st. n° 60, mar. 1912. 2 examples.

***Ethmia taxiacta*, n. sp.**

Male. — 17-18 mm. Head and thorax white. Palpi ochreous-whitish, infuscated towards base. Abdomen ochreous-whitish, basal half suffused with pale ochreous. Forewings elongate, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen slightly rounded, oblique; white; a black dot near base in middle; stigmata large, black, plical rather obliquely before first discal; two small irregular black dots on costa towards apex, and five along lower $\frac{2}{3}$ of termen: cilia white. Hindwings whitish, sometimes tinged with grey posteriorly; cilia whitish.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA : Taveta, alt. 750 m., st. n° 65, mar. 1912, 1 example.

EAST AFRICA, Kilimandjaro : Neu-Moschi, alt. 800 m., st. n° 72, apr. 1912, 2 examples

Ethmia sabiella Felder.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA : Nairobi, 1909, 1 example.

EAST AFRICA, Kilimandjaro : Kilema, alt. 1.440 m., st. n° 67, mar. 1912, 2 examples.

Recorded from Natal and Delagoa Bay. The black markings in these specimens are rather stronger and larger than in more southern examples.

Fam. **COLEOPHORIDAE**.Gen. **COLEOPHORA** Hübner.**Coleophora enchitis**, n. sp.

Male and *female*. — 15-16 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax whitish, second joint of palpi with moderate rough apical tuft. Antennae white ringed with fuscous, basal joint with moderate tuft of rough projecting scales along anterior edge. Abdomen pale silvery-grey, anal tuft whitish. Forewings very narrowly lanceolate, long-pointed, acute; yellow-ochreous, tinged with brown on costal half; a slender white costal streak from base to $\frac{4}{5}$, edged beneath with fuscous suffusion continued to apex: submedian fold suffused with whitish towards base: cilia light grey. Hindwings and cilia grey.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA : Wambogo, alt. 1.750 m., st. n° 32, jan. 1912; — Kenya, lower forests (*Podocarpus*), alt. 2.400 m., st. n° 39, jan.-febr. 1912. 4 examples.

Coleophora psychropa, n. sp.

Male. — 8 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax white. Antennae rather stout, white, faintly ringed with fuscous. Abdomen whitish-grey. Forewings lanceolate, acute; pale fuscous or pale greyish-ochreous, irregularly irrorated with dark fuscous, especially towards apex, dorsal half much suffused with white; a slender snow-white streak along costa: cilia ochreous-whitish, sprinkled with fuscous towards base. Hindwings and cilia ochreous-whitish.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA : Tiwi, coast region, st. n° 5, nov. 1911, 3 examples.

Fam. **PLUTELLIDAE.**Gen. **GENOSTELE** Walsingham.**Genostele fornicata**, n. sp.

Male. — 19-20 mm. Palpi whitish-fuscous, terminal joint longer than second. Antennae moderately ciliated. Abdomen whitish-fuscous. Forewings elongate, narrow, costa gently arched, apex tolerably pointed, termen very obliquely rounded; whitish-fuscous, irregularly sprinkled with dark fuscous; costa with some dark fuscous dots on anterior half and cloudy spots on posterior half; indications of subcostal and subdorsal streaks of dark fuscous suffusion or series of dots above and below cell; three or four irregular rather oblique dark fuscous streaks beyond cell with paler interspaces, extending about halfway towards termen; a more or less developed irregular apical spot of dark fuscous suffusion. Hindwings with 3 and 4 connate; grey; cilia pale grey.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA : Kenya, upper forests, alt. 3.200-3.300 m., st. n° 42, jan. 1912, 2 examples.

Both specimens are in indifferent condition, but the species is an interesting one, clearly congeneric with the typical species from Sokotra, though differing (if the particulars given by Lord Walsingham are correct) in the longer terminal joint of palpi, and veins 3 and 4 of hindwings connate.

Gen. **PLUTELLA** Schranck.**Plutella maculipennis** Curtis.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA : Tiwi, coast region, st. n° 5, nov. 1911; — Nairobi forest, alt. 1.700 m., st. n° 11, nov-dec. 1911; — Rurunga, alt. 1.550 m., st. n° 31, jan. 1912; — Wambogo, alt. 1.750 m., st. n° 32, jan. 1912; — Kenya, Nyere, open grassland, alt. 1.850 m., st. n° 34, jan. 1912; — Amboni river, alt. 1.800 m., st. n° 35, jan. 1912; — Kenya, lower forests (*Podocarpus*), alt. 2.400 m., st. n° 39, jan. 1912; — middle forests

(upper bamboos), alt. 2.800-3.200 m., st. n° 41, jan. 1912; — Kinangop, lower forests, alt. 2.200-2.400 m., st. n° 53, feb. 1912; — Bura, alt. 1.050 m., st. n° 61, mar. 1912. 31 examples.

EAST AFRICA, Kilimandjaro : Bismarckhügel, alt. 2.700-2800 m., st. n° 71, apr. 1912, 1 example.

This cosmopolitan species, which seems to be everywhere at home, is represented by large and variable specimens.

Fam. **LYONETIADAE.**

Gen. **OINOPHILA** Stephens.

Oinophila serrata Meyrick.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA : Tiwi, coast region, st. n° 5, nov. 1911, 1 example.

Occurs also in Nyasaland.

Gen. **OPOGONA** Zeller.

Opogona tanydora, n. sp.

Male. — 26 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax yellow-ochreous, palpi rather short. Abdomen ochreous-grey. Forewings elongate-lanceolate; yellow-ochreous; extreme costal edge fuscous towards base : cilia yellow-ochreous. Hindwings with 6 and 7 stalked; grey; cilia pale greyish-ochreous.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA : Mbuyuni, alt. 1.110 m., st. n° 63, mar. 1912, 1 example.

Apparently a true *Opogona*, possessing the characteristic neuration well-marked, but head almost completely denuded and maxillary palpi missing. Easily distinguished in the genus by its large size.

Opogona anisacta, n. sp.

Female. — 13 mm. Head rather dark fuscous, fillet and face ochreous-whitish. Palpi fuscous. Thorax whitish-yellow, anterior margin narrowly and irregularly dark fuscous. Abdomen

grey. Forewings narrowly elongate-lanceolate; whitish-ochreous-yellow; a slender attenuated dark fuscous streak along basal fourth of costa; a slender irregular dark fuscous streak from before middle of wing along dorsum and termen to apex, rounded-prominent on tornus and suddenly attenuated beyond this: cilia light grey, on costa whitish-yellow. Hindwings grey; cilia whitish-grey.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA: Rurunga, alt. 1.550 m., st. n° 31, jan. 1912, 1 example.

Very similar to *scaphopis*, but in that species the thorax is wholly yellow, and the dark dorsal and terminal streak is more evenly edged and sinuate.

***Opogona dimidiatella* Zeller.**

BRITISH EAST AFRICA: Kenya, lower forests (*Podocarpus*), alt. 2.400 m., st. n° 39, jan.-feb. 1912, 2 examples, unusually large (15-16 mm.), but not otherwise differing.

Widely distributed in South Africa, Ceylon, India, Java, and Borneo.

***Opogona scaeozona*, n. sp.**

Male and female. — 13-15 mm. Head and thorax bronzy-fuscous, face and palpi whitish-bronzy. Abdomen dark grey. Forewings elongate-lanceolate; shining dark bronzy-purple-fuscous; a broad yellow fascia before middle, inwardly oblique from costa, occupying about second fourth of wing: cilia greyish. Hindwings dark fuscous; cilia greyish.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA: Kenya, lower forests (*Podocarpus*), alt. 2.400 m., st. n° 39, jan.-feb. 1912, 11 examples.

Most of the specimens are in very poor condition.

Gen. MITROGONA, nov.

Head smooth, with raised fillet between antennae, face very retreating; ocelli small, posterior; tongue short. Antennae with basal joint long, flattened, somewhat excavated beneath. Labial palpi long, curved, ascending, second joint loosely scaled, terminal joint nearly as long as second, slightly roughened ante-

riorly, pointed. Maxillary palpi long, several-jointed, slender. Posterior tibiae clothed with long fine hairs above. Forewings with 1b simple, 2 from towards angle, 4 absent, cell pointed, 7 and 8 out of 6, 7 to costa, 11 from $\frac{1}{4}$. Hindwings under 1, lanceolate, cilia 2; 4 absent, cell open between 3 and 5, 5 and 6 stalked from a point with 7.

TYPE : *laevis* Meyr. — Near *Opogona*, from which it differs by the pointed palpi, and absence of vein 4 in both wings.

Mitrogona laevis, n. sp.

Male and female. — 11-14 mm. Head and thorax pale bronzy-ochreous (injured). Forewings lanceolate; violet-grey : cilia pale bronzy-ochreous. Hindwings bronzy-grey; cilia pale grey.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA : Kenya, middle forests (lower bamboos), alt. 2.400-2.800 m., st. n° 40, jan. 1912, 2 examples.

Gen. **ARCHEMITRA**, nov.

Head with appressed scales, with broad raised fillet between antennae, face smooth, retreating; ocelli small, posterior; tongue obsolete. Antennae with basal joint moderate, expanded, with projecting scales. Labial palpi moderately long, curved, subascending, slender, loosely scaled, terminal joint shorter than second, tolerably pointed. Maxillary palpi rather short, slender, folded. Posterior tibiae clothed with long hairs above. Forewings with 2 from $\frac{4}{5}$, 3 from angle, 4 absent, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to costa, 11 from near base. Hindwings under 1, narrowly elongate-ovate, cilia over 1; 4 absent, 5-7 somewhat approximated towards base.

TYPE : *iorrhoa* Meyr. — Nearly related and very similar to the preceding, yet immediately separable by the conspicuous differences in neurulation, as well as the form of hindwings and other characters. It would appear from a consideration of these differences that *Archemitra* is ancestral to *Mitrogona*, whilst *Opogona*, though obviously related, can neither be derived from them nor ancestral to them, and must therefore be regarded as a collateral branch.

Archemitra iorrhoa, n. sp.

Male. — 13 mm. Head purplish-fuscous on crown, face and fillet silvery-whitish. Palpi whitish, externally infuscated. Thorax purplish-fuscous. Abdomen grey. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa gently arched, apex pointed, termen very obliquely rounded; pale shining greyish-violet: cilia pale violet-grey, whitish-tinged towards tips. Hindwings light grey, with strong brassy reflections; cilia as in forewings.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA: Kenya, lower forests (*Podocarpus*), alt. 2,400 m., st. n° 39, jan. 1911, 1 example.

Gen. **DECADARCHIS** Meyrick.**Decadarchis pentatypa**, n. sp.

Male. — 12 mm. Head and palpi white. Antennae with notch in apex of basal joint. Thorax white, shoulders with a small blackish spot. Abdomen pale grey, anal tuft grey-whitish. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa gently arched, apex pointed, termen extremely obliquely rounded; white; five small blackish-fuscous spots on costa at base, $\frac{1}{4}$, middle, beyond $\frac{3}{4}$, and at apex; a few blackish-fuscous scales towards end of cell and near termen beneath apex: cilia white, at apex with a dark fuscous subbasal line. Hindwings with 5 and 6 very long-stalked; grey, paler anteriorly; cilia grey, at apex suffused with whitish.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA: Ramisi river, coast district, st. n° 8, nov. 1911, 1 example.

Gen. **PLATACMAEA**, nov.

Head with long rough hairs; ocelli posterior; tongue slender. Antennae 1, basal joint moderately elongate. Labial palpi moderate, porrected, slender, second joint with rough projecting hairs beneath and some long lateral bristles, terminal joint shorter than second, loosely scaled. Maxillary palpi short, filiform, scaled, porrected. Posterior tibiae with long fine hairs

above. Forewings with apex apparently rather depressed; 2 from angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to costa, 11 from $\frac{1}{4}$. Hindwings 1, ovate-lanceolate, cilia 1; 2 remote, 3 and 4 nearly approximated at base, 5 and 6 stalked, 6 to apex, 7 parallel.

TYPE : *cretiseca* Meyr. — Apparently allied to *Erechthias*.

Platacmaea cretiseca, n. sp.

Female. — 15 mm. Head and palpi dark fuscous. Antennae whitish, basal joint dark fuscous. Thorax pale fuscous. Abdomen pale ochreous. Forewings elongate, narrow, costa gently arched, apex obtuse-pointed, termen extremely obliquely rounded; pale fuscous scales on dorsal area broader, tipped with whitish; costal third dark fuscous, becoming blackish towards apex, cut by a very oblique whitish striga from costa about $\frac{3}{5}$; a whitish apical patch occupying space between this and a fine blackish streak along termen : cilia fuscous, with a black basal line, at apex with a whitish bar. Hindwings light grey; cilia whitish-grey.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA : Ramisi river, coast region, st. n° 8, nov. 1911, 1 example.

Fam. **TINEIDAE**.

Gen. **MYRMECOZELA** Zeller.

Myrmecozela isopsamma, n. sp.

Male. — 17-22 mm. Head light ochreous-yellowish. Palpi rather short, pale ochreous-yellowish, second joint more or less suffused with dark fuscous, with moderate tuft, terminal joint shorter than second, loosely scaled. Antennae whitish-ochreous, somewhat greyish-tinged. Thorax pale yellow-ochreous, sometimes tinged with grey. Abdomen grey, anal tuft pale ochreous. Forewings elongate, narrow, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen very obliquely rounded; 7 and 8 seldom stalked; pale yellow-ochreous, sometimes tinged with grey, costa deeper yellow-ochreous; costal edge dark grey towards base : cilia pale

yellow-ochreous. Hindwings grey or light grey; cilia pale yellow-ochreous.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA : Molo, alt. 2.420 m., st. n° 19, dec. 1911; — Kinangop, open grassland, alt. 2.600-2.700 m., st. n° 57, feb. 1912. 19 examples.

Near the North African *lambessella* (erroneously placed by Rebel in *Tineola*), with quite similar palpi, but that species has clearer pale yellow forewings, with dark discal dot, and darker grey hindwings.

***Myrmecozela lycocephala*, n. sp.**

Male. — 18.21 mm. Head grey. Palpi moderately long, dark grey, second joint with moderate rough projecting scales towards apex beneath and two or three lateral bristles, terminal joint rather shorter than second, slender, whitish towards apex. Antennae grey. Thorax light ochreous-yellowish, shoulders narrowly suffused with grey. Abdomen pale greyish. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen very obliquely rounded; light ochreous-yellowish; costal edge dark grey towards base: cilia pale yellowish. Hindwings pale grey, sometimes tinged with whitish-ochreous; cilia whitish-ochreous.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA : Molo, alt. 2.420 m., st. n° 19, dec. 1911; — Kenya, Nyere, open grassland, alt. 1.850 m., st. n° 34, jan. 1911; — Amboni river, wooded valley, alt. 1.800 m., st. n° 35, jan. 1911. 5 examples.

Nearest to *arctocephala* from South Africa.

***Myrmecozela pachystoma*, n. sp.**

Male. — 27 mm. Head and thorax light-greyish-ochreous, shoulders suffused with dark fuscous. Palpi light greyish-ochreous, basal $\frac{2}{3}$ of second joint dark fuscous, second joint beneath with broad projecting tuft, without lateral bristles, terminal joint compressed, dilated with dense scales. Abdomen pale greyish-ochreous. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa gently arched, apex rounded-obtuse, termen obliquely rounded; light greyish-ochreous, with a few scattered fuscous scales; costal edge suffusedly strigulated with grey from base to middle; a cloudy

dark fuscous subdorsal dot near base; stigmata rather large, dark fuscous, plical midway between first and second discal; several cloudy dark grey dots in disc posteriorly; a large cloudy dark fuscous dot on costa beyond middle, and a series of smaller dots round posterior part of costa and termen: cilia pale greyish-ochreous. Hindwings and cilia pale ochreous-greyish.

EAST AFRICA, Kilimandjaro: Neu-Moschi, alt. 800 m., st. n° 72, apr. 1912, 1 example.

Gen. **MONOPIS** Hübner.

Monopis liparota, n. sp.

Female. — 24 mm. Head whitish-yellow. Palpi whitish-ochreous, externally with a blackish streak not reaching apex. Antennae grey. Thorax pale ochreous, with a dark fuscous stripe on each side of back, and a blackish dot at posterior extremity. Abdomen ochreous-whitish partially tinged with fuscous. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, posteriorly slightly dilated, costa moderately arched, apex obtuse-pointed, termen very obliquely rounded; 6 to costa, 7 and 8 short-stalked; glossy pale bronzy-ochreous, tinged with fuscous posteriorly, with scattered dark fuscous and blackish scales; costal edge blackish at base, and a slender subcostal streak of blackish suffusion from base to $\frac{1}{3}$; stigmata dark fuscous, plical rather elongate, obliquely beyond first discal; two or three dark fuscous dots beneath costa posteriorly, and a small dark fuscous spot at apex: cilia pale ochreous, on termen above tornus with a patch of fuscous suffusion (imperfect). Hindwings with 5 and 6 stalked; grey; cilia whitish-ochreous.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA: Kenya, lower forests (*Podocarpus*), alt. 2,400 m., st. n° 39, jan.-feb. 1912, 1 example.

Gen. **CYLICOBATHRA**, nov.

Head rough-haired; ocelli posterior; tongue absent. Antennae over 1, in male stout, compressed, simple, basal joint dilated and excavated beneath to form an eyecap fringed with projecting scales anteriorly. Labial palpi rather short, porrected,

second joint loosely scaled, terminal joint as long as second, cylindrical, obtuse. Maxillary palpi moderate, several-jointed, folded, scaled. Posterior tibiae clothed with long hairs above and beneath. Forewings with 2 from near angle, 7 to costa, 11 from before middle. Hindwings under 1, narrowly elongate-ovate, cilia $1\frac{1}{4}$; 2-4 remote, nearly parallel, 5 and 6 rather approximated, 7 parallel.

TYPE : *chionarga* Meyr. — A development of *Tinea*.

Cylicobathra chionarga, n. sp.

Male. — 15-18 mm. Head whitish-ochreous. Palpi ochreous-whitish, second joint externally with a blackish streak. Antennae ochreous-whitish. Thorax white. Abdomen whitish-ochreous. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa gently arched, apex obtuse-pointed, termen very obliquely rounded; shining white; costal edge blackish towards base: cilia ochreous-white. Hindwings grey; cilia ochreous-whitish, more ochreous towards base.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA : Bura, alt. 1.050 m., st. n° 61, mar. 1912; — Taveta, alt. 750 m., st. n° 65, mar. 1912. 8 examples.

Gen. **TINEOLA** H.-Schaeffer.

Tineola leucastis Meyrick.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA : Tiwi, coast region, st. n° 5, nov. 1911; — Bura, alt. 1.050 m., st. n° 61, mar. 1912. 9 examples.

Occurs also in Transvaal, Zululand, and French Congo.

Tineola xanthastis Meyrick.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA : Nairobi, alt. 1.660 m., st. n° 10, nov. 1911, 1 example.

Only known hitherto from the Transvaal.

Tineola somphota, n. sp.

Female. — 10 mm. Head ochreous-whitish. Palpi rather dark fuscous, apex ochreous-whitish. Antennae and thorax fuscous. Abdomen light grey. Forewings elongate, costa gently

arched, apex obtuse, termen very obliquely rounded; bronzy-fuscout; a suffused pale ochreous dorsal streak from base to near tornus, occupying area beneath fold : cilia pale ochreous tinged with fuscous. Hindwings light grey; cilia grey-whitish.

EAST AFRICA, Kilimandjaro : Neu-Moschi, alt. 800 m., st. n° 72, apr. 1912, 1 example.

***Tineola pelochlora*, n. sp.**

Male. — 18-20 mm. Head and thorax pale whitish-grey-ochreous. Palpi dark grey, terminal joint ochreous-whitish. Antennae light grey. Abdomen grey. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa gently arched, apex obtuse-pointed, termen very obliquely rounded; pale whitish-ochreous tinged with grey : cilia ochreous-whitish. Hindwings light grey; cilia whitish-ochreous.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA : Molo, alt. 2.420 m., st. n° 19, dec. 1911, 2 examples.

Gen. **TINEA** Linné.

***Tinea aspirans*, n. sp.**

Male. — 19-27 mm. Head and thorax ochreous-whitish, somewhat mixed with fuscous, shoulders with a dark fuscous spot. Palpi yellow-whitish, externally dark fuscous except base and apex. Antennae $\frac{2}{3}$, whitish-fuscous. Abdomen ochreous-whitish mixed with fuscous. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen very obliquely rounded; pale whitish-ochreous, with some irregularly scattered brownish and dark fuscous scales; costa slenderly fuscous from base to $\frac{2}{3}$; a dark fuscous transverse dot on end of cell, and sometimes an oblique similar dot beneath middle of cell; an irregular dark fuscous apical spot : cilia pale whitish-ochreous, apical half fuscous on termen, at apex with a dark fuscous bar. Hindwings with 5 and 6 approximated towards base, 6 running to costa; pale grey, tinged with whitish-ochreous, paler towards base; cilia pale whitish-ochreous.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA : Kenya, lower forests (*Podocarpus*),

alt. 2.400m., st. n° 39, jan. 1912; — middle forest (upper bamboos), alt. 2.800-3.200 m., st. n° 41, jan. 1912. 2 examples.

Not obviously allied to any other known species.

***Tinea semiumbrata*, n. sp.**

Male. — 18 mm. Head pale ochreous-yellowish. Palpi fuscous, apex pale yellowish. Antennae ochreous-whitish tinged with grey. Thorax whitish-ochreous, anteriorly suffused with dark fuscous. Abdomen dark grey. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen very obliquely rounded; ochreous-yellowish; costa suffused with purplish-grey from base to near middle: cilia pale ochreous-yellowish. Hindwings rather dark purplish-grey, with coppery reflections; cilia whitish-ochreous, with grey subbasal shade.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA: Nairobi forest, alt. 1.700 m., st. n° 11, nov.-dec. 1911, 1 example.

***Tinea othello* Meyrick.**

BRITISH EAST AFRICA: Bura, alt. 1.050 m., st. n° 61, mar. 1912, 11 examples.

EAST AFRICA, Kilimandjaro: Neu-Moschi, 800 m., st. n° 72, apr. 1912, 1 example.

Common and generally distributed in Central and Southern Africa, Madagascar, and India, probably artificially spread.

***Tinea vastella* Zeller.**

BRITISH EAST AFRICA: Nairobi, alt. 1.660 m., st. n° 10, nov. 1911; — Mbuyuni, alt. 1.110 m., st. n° 63, mar. 1912. 2 examples.

Occurs probably throughout Central and South Africa. The larva feeds on horns.

Gen. *THEATRISTA* Meyrick.

***Theatrista chloroptera*, n. sp.**

Male. — 18-30 mm. Head whitish-ochreous, with some spots of purplish-fuscous suffusion, sidetufts dark purple-

fuscous. Palpi yellow-ochreous. Antennae dark fuscous, pectinations 4. Thorax dark purplish-slaty-fuscous. Abdomen whitish-ochreous sprinkled with light fuscous. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa slightly arched, apex obtuse, termen obliquely rounded; whitish-ochreous, mottled with light grey from base to $\frac{2}{3}$, and on costa to $\frac{5}{6}$; a basal patch of dark purplish-lead and blackish irregular mixture occupying about $\frac{1}{5}$ of wing, costa sometimes suffused with dark leaden-grey from base to $\frac{2}{3}$; irregular dark purplish-lead and black marking forming a triangular patch at tornus, connected with a streak along termen enlarged at apex: cilia dark purplish-lead. Hindwings whitish-ochreous, with some fuscous irroration at apex, and sometimes also in disc on veins; a small indistinct subhyaline spot beneath cell at base; cilia whitish-ochreous tinged with yellowish, sometimes with incomplete fuscous subbasal shade.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA: Voi, alt. 600 m., st. n° 60, mar. 1912; — Bura, alt. 1.050 m., st. n° 61, mar. 1912. 3 examples.

This insect appears to differ from *subnigrata* essentially only in the colour of the abdomen and hindwings, which in that species are blackish-grey, but the difference is striking, and the two forms have not been obtained from the same locality.

Theatrissa subnigrata Meyrick.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA: Taveta, alt. 750 m., st. n° 55, mar. 1912, 3 examples.

EAST AFRICA, Kilimandjaro: Himo river, alt. 1.000 m., st. n° 96, mar. 1912, 3 examples.

Gen. *PELECYSTOLA*, nov.

Head rough; ocelli posterior. Antennae in *male* moderately ciliated. Labial palpi long, second joint porrected, clothed with dense scales forming long projecting apical tuft beneath, terminal joint shorter than second, obliquely ascending, slender, pointed. Maxillary palpi moderate, porrected, apex penicillate with long scales. Posterior tibiae clothed with hairs. Forewings with 2 from towards angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to apex, 9 absent, 10 from near 8, 11 from $\frac{1}{3}$, secondary cell well-defined. Hind-

wings 1, elongate-ovate, cilia $\frac{2}{3}$; 2 remote, 3 from angle, 3-7 nearly parallel.

TYPE : *decorata* Meyr. — Apparently allied to *Hapsifera*, from which it is distinguished by the development of the maxillary palpi.

***Pelecystola decorata*, n. sp.**

Male. — 15 mm. Head and palpi light ochreous-yellowish, second joint of palpi dark fuscous except towards apex. Thorax dark fuscous. Abdomen grey. Forewings elongate, slightly dilated posteriorly, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen obliquely rounded; ochreous-yellow; a rather narrow dark fuscous basal fascia, widest on costa, followed by several dark fuscous costal dots; a transverse dark fuscous blotch on costa beyond middle, its posterior angle produced as an irregular mark across end of cell, and a triangular dark fuscous spot on dorsum opposite; a small dark fuscous mark on costa before apex. Hindwings pale brassy-grey; cilia whitish-ochreous.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA : Bura, alt. 1.050 m., st. n° 61, mar. 1912, 1 example.

The single specimen is not in good condition, but the species is conspicuously distinct.

Gen. **HAPSIFERA** Zeller.

***Hapsifera chalinaea* Meyrick.**

EAST AFRICA, Kilimandjaro : Neu-Moschi, alt. 800 m., st. n° 72, apr. 1912, 3 examples.

Occurs also in Transvaal, Nyasaland, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Seychelles and Comoro islands, probably associated with cultivation.

***Hapsifera horridella* Walker.**

BRITISH EAST AFRICA : Nairobi, alt. 1.660 m., st. n° 10, nov. 1911; — Nairobi forest, alt. 1.700 m., st. n° 11, nov. 1911; Molo, alt. 2.420 m., st. n° 19, dec. 1911; — Kenya, Nyere, grassland, alt. 2.000 m., 1909. 14 examples.

Also from Natal, Zululand, Transvaal, French Congo, and Comoro islands.

Hapsifera lithocentra, n. sp.

Male. — 19 mm. Head whitish. Palpi white sprinkled with fuscous, terminal joint with median band of dark fuscous irroration. Thorax pale greyish-ochreous sprinkled with whitish, with two dots of dark fuscous specks on back and some sprinkling on patagia. Abdomen light greyish-ochreous. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen very obliquely rounded; 2 and 3 connate, 7 and 8 stalked, 9 absent; light greyish-ochreous, finely sprinkled with whitish, and in disc irregularly sprinkled with dark fuscous; some dots of raised pale brownish-ochreous scales tipped with blackish, viz. one near base in middle, one beneath fold at $\frac{1}{4}$, three representing stigmata, plical obliquely beyond first discal, an additional dot beneath and beyond second discal, one towards costa beyond middle, and a series of small dots round posterior part of costa and termen: cilia pale ochreous sprinkled with whitish and dark fuscous. Hindwings and cilia pale grey.

EAST AFRICA, Kilimandjaro : Himo river, alt. 1,000 m., st. n° 66, mar. 1912, 1 example.

Hapsifera rhodoptila, n. sp.

Male. — 22-23 mm. Head and thorax ochreous-whitish. Palpi ochreous-whitish, terminal joint half second, tinged with ochreous-grey. Abdomen pale ochreous. Forewings elongate, narrow; costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen very obliquely rounded; 8 and 9 out of 7; ochreous-whitish; a median streak of faint grey suffusion sprinkled with blackish extending through disc from near base to termen, sometimes extended over terminal area; an ochreous-rosy tuft near base in middle, one beneath fold at $\frac{1}{5}$, one in disc at $\frac{2}{5}$, one beneath fold slightly beyond this, two rather obliquely placed in disc on angles of cell, one towards costa before these, one on dorsum beneath these, and one towards apex, considerably nearer apex than to upper angle of cell; a series of small ochreous-rosy tufts sprinkled with blackish round posterior part of costa and termen: cilia ochreous-whitish, sometimes slightly sprinkled with ochreous and blackish. Hind-

wings pale ochreous more or less tinged with grey; cilia pale rosy-ochreous, tips whitish.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA : Mbuyuni, alt. 1.110 m., st. n° 63, mar. 1912; — Landjoro, alt. 900 m., st. n° 64, mar. 1912. 5 examples.

Very like *ochroptila* from the Transvaal, but smaller, distinguished by rosy tinge of markings, grey tinge of hindwings, with rosy cilia, and especially by praeapical tuft of forewings being considerably nearer apex than to second discal tuft, whereas in *ochroptila* it is midway between them.

Hapsifera revoluta Meyrick.

Male and female. — 19-24 mm. Forewings usually with a dark fuscous dot on dorsum before tornus, sometimes one near base in middle, and in disc towards apex; a series of small indistinct dark fuscous dots round posterior part of costa and termen.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA : Nairobi, alt. 1.660 m., st. n° 10, nov. 1911; — Rurunga, alt. 1.550 m., st. n° 31, jan. 1912; — Wambogo, alt. 1.750 m., st. n° 33, jan. 1912; — Kenya, Nyere, open grassland, alt. 1.850 m., st. n° 34, jan. 1912; — between Amboni and Naremurru rivers, open grassland, alt. 1.900-2.200 m., st. n° 50, jan.-feb. 1912; — Amboni river, wooded valley, alt. 1.800 m., st. n° 51, jan.-feb. 1912. 36 examples.

Described from neighbourhood of Lake Rudolf. The characters given above are supplementary to the original description.

Hapsifera ignobilis, n. sp.

Male and female. — 19-21 mm. Head pale whitish-grey-ochreous. Palpi ochreous-grey-whitish sprinkled with dark fuscous, tuft long. Thorax whitish-fuscous. Abdomen grey, apex pale ochreous. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen obliquely rounded; 2 and 3 stalked, 8 and 9 out of 7; light greyish-ochreous, irrorated with fuscous and dark fuscous, forming an indistinct mottling; stigmata more or less indicated by dark fuscous irroration, with adjacent raised scales, plical somewhat obliquely beyond first discal : cilia whi-

tish-fuscous sprinkled with dark fuscous. Hindwings and cilia grey.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA : Nairobi, alt. 1.660 m., st. n^o 10, nov. 1911; — Nairobi forest, alt. 1.700 m., st. n^o 11, nov. 1911. 6 examples.

Hapsifera glebata Meyrick.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA : Rurunga, alt. 1.550 m., st. n^o 31, jan. 1912; — Voi, alt. 600 m., st. n^o 60, mar. 1912; — Bura, alt. 1.050 m., st. n^o 61, mar. 1912. 3 examples.

EAST AFRICA, Kilimandjaro : Neu-Moschi, alt. 800 m., st. n^o 72, apr. 1912, 1 example.

Occurs also in Uganda, Zululand, Transvaal, and Cape Colony.

Hapsifera glareosa Meyrick.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA : Nairobi, alt. 1.660 m., st. n^o 10, nov. 1911, 1 example.

Also from Rhodesia.

Gen. **PSEUDURGIS** Meyrick.

Pseudurgis scutifera Meyrick.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA : Makitao, alt. 1.050 m., st. n^o 62, mar. 1912; — Mbuyuni, alt. 1.110 m., st. n^o 63, mar. 1912. 3 examples.

Occurs also in Natal and Zululand.

Gen. **LEPTOZANCLA**, nov.

Head with loose rough hairs; ocelli posterior; tongue absent. Antennae $\frac{5}{6}$, in *male* moderately and evenly ciliated, basal joint moderate, without pecten. Labial palpi long, curved, ascending, very slender, second joint with scales somewhat rough beneath, terminal joint as long as second, acute. Maxillary palpi moderately long, several-jointed, folded, slender, loosely scaled. Posterior tibiae with long fine hairs above. Forewings with 1b furcate, 2 from $\frac{4}{5}$, 3 from angle, 3-5 rather

approximated at base, 7 and 8 connate or very short-stalked, 7 to termen, 9 and 10 from near end of cell, 11 from $\frac{1}{4}$. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, cilia $\frac{4}{5}$; 2 from $\frac{3}{5}$ of cell, 3 from angle, 3-7 tolerably parallel, transverse vein oblique, more strongly oblique from 5 to 7.

TYPE : *talaroscia* Meyr. — An interesting and peculiar form, showing probable relationship to the *Talaeporia* group; it is possible that the female is apterous.

Leptozancla talaroscia, n. sp.

Male. — 23-25 mm. Head grey-whitish. Palpi grey-whitish, second joint suffused with dark grey. Thorax purplish-grey, patagia dark fuscous, apex white. Abdomen whitish. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa slightly arched, more strongly towards extremities, apex obtuse, termen hardly rounded, rather strongly oblique; pale violet-bronzy-grey, irregularly sprinkled with whitish and blackish; costal edge irregularly marked with small blackish spots, on posterior half ochreous-white between these: cilia ochreous-whitish, with a dark fuscous antemedian shade and obscurely barred with fuscous suffusion, on costa barred with dark fuscous. Hindwings pale grey, rather thinly scaled; cilia yellow-whitish.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA : Kenya, alpine grassland, with tree-heaths, alt. 3.300-3.500 m., st. n^o 43, jan.-feb. 1912; 2 examples.

Gen. **NARYCIA** Stephens.

Narycia exalbida, n. sp.

Male. — 19 mm. Head whitish, lower part of face pale grey. Palpi grey. Thorax whitish, anterior fourth dark grey. Abdomen pale grey. Forewings elongate, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen rounded, oblique; 7 absent; grey-whitish, with scattered strigulae of fuscous and dark fuscous scales; basal area suffused with light grey, limited on costa by a small dark fuscous spot at $\frac{1}{5}$; moderately large blackish dots in disc at $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{2}{3}$, former connected with dorsum by a grey streak; an elongate grey patch extending along costa from before middle

to $\frac{3}{4}$, marked on costa with dark fuscous strigulae : cilia grey-whitish. Hindwings grey ; cilia whitish-grey.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA : Taveta, alt. 750 m., st. n° 65, mar. 1912, 1 example.

Narycia metacentra Meyrick.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA : Tiwi, coast region, st. n° 5, nov. 1911; — Nairobi, alt. 1.660 m., st. n° 10, nov. 1911. 2 examples.

I have this also from Nyasaland, French Congo, the Ivory Coast, and Ceylon.

Narycia thlipsias Meyrick.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA : Ramisi river, coast region, st. n° 8, nov. 1911, 1 example, in poor condition, but apparently identical.

Received from Nyasaland and French Congo.

Narycia nubilosa, n. sp.

Male. — 16 mm. Head pale grey. Palpi pale grey, apex whitish-ochreous. Thorax pale ochreous, anteriorly suffused with light grey. Abdomen grey. Forewings elongate, posteriorly rather dilated, costa moderately arched, apex rounded-obtuse, termen obliquely rounded; light yellow-ochreous; dorsum rather broadly suffused with light grey : cilia light yellow-ochreous. Hindwings grey; cilia whitish-ochreous.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA : Kenya, Amboni river, wooded valley, alt. 1.800 m., st. n° 35, jan.-feb. 1912, 1 example.

Narycia acharis, n. sp.

Male. — 9-11 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax fuscous, posterior half of thorax paler. Antennae denticulate, ciliations $1\frac{1}{2}$. Abdomen light fuscous, clothed with loose hairscales. Forewings moderate, costa moderately arched, apex rounded-obtuse, termen rounded, rather oblique; 7 and 8 stalked; pale fuscous, more or less indistinctly sprinkled or strigulated with darker, more distinctly strigulated or suffused with fuscous on margins : cilia fuscous. Hindwings and cilia pale fuscous.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA : Tiwi, coast region, st. n° 5, nov. 1911; — Ramisi river, coast region, st. n° 8, nov. 1911; — Kenya,

Amboni river, alt. 1.800 m., st. n° 35, jan. 1912; — between Amboni and Naremur rivers, alt. 1.900-2.200 m., st. n° 36, jan. 1912. 19 examples.

All except two of these specimens are from the coast localities.

Gen. **CTENOCOMPA** Meyrick.

Ctenocompa famula, n. sp.

Male. — 10-11 mm. Head grey-whitish, face dark fuscous. Palpi short, slender, dark fuscous. Antennal pectinations 1, strongly ciliated. Thorax grey-whitish, anterior margin suffused with dark fuscous. Abdomen light grey. Forewings elongate, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen very obliquely rounded; 9 absent; pale grey sprinkled with whitish, with scattered dark fuscous strigulae, especially along margins; a transverse blotch of confluent similar strigulation from dorsum beyond middle, reaching more than half across wing: cilia pale greyish. Hindwings pale grey; cilia whitish-grey.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA: Bura, alt. 1.050 m., st. n° 61, mar. 1912, 2 examples.

Very similar to *agitata*, but smaller, distinguished by shorter antennal pectinations and absence of vein 9 of forewings.

Ctenocompa amydrota, n. sp.

Female. — 25 mm. Head, palpi, thorax, and abdomen whitish-grey, palpi short, slender. Forewings elongate, moderate, costa moderately arched, apex obtuse, termen obliquely rounded; light grey, sprinkled with darker: cilia light grey. Hindwings rather dark grey; cilia pale grey, more whitish towards tips.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA: Voi, alt. 600 m., st. n° 60, mar. 1912, 1 example.

Gen. **MELASINA** Boisduval.

Melasina stелitis Meyrick.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA: Voi, alt. 600 m., st. n° 60, mar. 1912, 1 example.

Occurs also in Transvaal, Natal, and Portuguese East Africa.

Melasina varicosa, n. sp.

Male. — 15 mm. Head grey-whitish, lower part of face light grey. Palpi very short, slender, grey. Antennal pectinations 4. Thorax grey, somewhat sprinkled with whitish. Abdomen grey. Forewings elongate, costa gently arched, apex rounded-obtuse, termen obliquely rounded; 7 and 8 stalked, 9 and 10 approximated at base; grey suffusedly sprinkled with whitish, with scattered strigulae of darker grey and dark fuscous scales; a small suffused dark fuscous spot on costa before $\frac{2}{3}$; cilia grey-whitish. Hindwings with 4 and 5 stalked, 6 and 7 connate; grey; cilia whitish-grey, with grey subbasal shade.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA : Tiwi, coast region, st. n° 5, nov. 1911, 1 example.

Allied to *stelitis*.

Melasina ichnophora, n. sp.

Male. — 20-25 mm. Head and thorax whitish, more or less tinged with grey. Palpi $1\frac{1}{3}$, whitish mixed or suffused with grey. Antennal pectinations 3. Abdomen whitish-grey. Forewings elongate, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen slightly rounded, rather strongly oblique; pale grey irrorated or suffused with white, tending to form longitudinal streaks of suffusion on veins and in cell; scattered blackish scales between the streaks, tending to form short longitudinal marks, suffused with darker grey, arranged in three or four angulated transverse series, specially one beyond cell; a narrow elongate grey spot on costa before middle, a smaller spot beyond middle, and several still smaller between this and apex: cilia whitish-grey. Hindwings pale grey; cilia whitish-grey.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA : Mbuyuni, alt. 1.110 m., st. n° 63, mar. 1912, 4 examples.

Closely allied to *sisyraea*, but smaller, and easily known by the costal grey spots, which are not found in that species.

Melasina spumosa, n. sp.

Male. — 19-22 mm. Head whitish-ochreous. Palpi moderately long, with appressed scales, light brownish-ochreous.

Antennal pectinations $2\frac{1}{2}$. Thorax and abdomen whitish-ochreous tinged with grey. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa slightly arched, apex obtuse, termen very obliquely rounded; light greyish-ochreous suffusedly irrorated with ochreous-whitish, costal edge more yellow-ochreous; a more or less expressed faintly darker streak of groundcolour tinged with grey from lower angle of cell to apex of wing: cilia pale yellow-ochreous, towards tips slightly tinged with fuscous. Hindwings grey; cilia pale whitish-ochreous, with two faint fuscous shades.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA: Landjoro, alt. 900 m., st. n° 64, mar. 1912; — Taveta, alt. 750 m., st. n° 65, mar. 1911. 3 examples.

***Melasina trepidans*, n. sp.**

Male, 16-18 mm., *female*, 20 mm. — Head pale ochreous. Palpi moderate, with appressed scales, fuscous, apex pale ochreous. Antennal pectinations of male $2\frac{1}{2}$. Thorax and abdomen fuscous sprinkled with darker. Forewings elongate, costagently arched, apex obtuse, termen obliquely rounded; fuscous sprinkled with darker, and sometimes slightly with fuscous-whitish, sometimes with faint darker cloudy strigulae; four or five small faint darker spots on costa posteriorly, and sometimes others on termen: cilia fuscous, with faint darker lines. Hindwings dark grey; cilia grey, with dark grey subbasal shade.

EAST AFRICA, Kilimandjaro: Himo river, alt. 1,000 m., st. n° 66, mar. 1912, 8 examples.

***Melasina stabularia*, Meyrick.**

Male. — 13-19 mm. Forewings normally with fuscous markings, viz. spots on costa towards base and at $\frac{1}{3}$ and beyond middle, a narrow irregular rather oblique fascia from second of these crossing wing, three small spots on costa posteriorly alternating with strigulae, second connected by a curved streak with a spot on end of cell, but these markings are sometimes interrupted or partially indistinct; in the original type (a small example from Mombasa) these markings were little expressed. The absence of vein 9 of forewings, light colouring, and rather small size easily distinguish the species.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA: Tiwi, coast region, st. n° 5, nov. 1911;

— Kenya, Amboni river, alt. 1.800 m., st. n° 35, jan. 1912 (1 example, possibly an error of locality); — Bura, alt. 1.050 m., st. n° 61, mar. 1912; — Makitao, alt. 1.050 m., st. n° 62, mar. 1912; — Mbuyuni, alt. 1.110 m., st. n° 63, mar. 1912; — Landjoro, alt. 900 m., st. n° 64, mar. 1912. 12 examples.

EAST AFRICA, Kilimandjaro : Neu-Moschi, alt. 800 m., st. n° 72, apr. 1912, 1 example.

Melasina siticulosa, n. sp.

Male, 21-22 m., *female* 26-29 mm. — Head, palpi, thorax, and abdomen whitish-ochreous or pale greyish-ochreous, slightly tinged with yellowish; palpi very short, slender. Antennal pectinations of male 5. Forewings elongate, moderate, costa gently arched, apex rounded-obtuse, termen obliquely rounded; 7 absent; pale greyish-ochreous, costal edge suffused with ochreous-yellow: cilia pale ochreous-yellowish. Hindwings in male grey, in *female* pale grey or whitish-ochreous-grey; cilia pale yellowish.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA : Mbuyuni, alt. 1.110 m., st. n° 63, mar. 1912; — Taveta, alt. 750 m., st. n° 65, mar. 1912. 5 examples.

EAST AFRICA, Kilimandjaro : Himo river, alt. 1.000 m., st. n° 66, mar. 1912, 2 examples.

Melasina bostrychota, n. sp.

Male. — 16 mm. Head whitish-ochreous. Palpi moderate, thickened with dense projecting scales, fuscous, apical scales whitish-ochreous. Antennal pectinations 4. Thorax fuscous. Abdomen grey. Forewings elongate, moderate, posteriorly slightly dilated, costa moderately arched, apex rounded-obtuse, termen rounded, rather oblique; 9 absent; rather dark fuscous, appearing obscurely mottled or strigulated; a dark transverse spot on end of cell; costal area from $\frac{2}{5}$ to near apex suffusedly mottled or marbled with pale ochreous or whitish-ochreous, leaving a large subquadrate spot of groundcolour beyond middle of costa: cilia pale ochreous barred with fuscous, on termen with suffused dark fuscous median shade. Hindwings and cilia dark grey.

EAST AFRICA, Kilimandjaro : Himo river, alt. 1.000 m., st.

n° 66, mar. 1912; — Neu-Moschi, alt. 800 m., st. n° 72, apr. 1912. 2 examples.

Melasina hyacinthias, n. sp.

Male, 19 mm.; *female*, 21-22 mm. — Head whitish-ochreous. Palpi moderate, clothed with long rough projecting hairscales, whitish-ochreous, second joint mixed with dark fuscous laterally. Antennal pectinations of *male* 5. Thorax fuscous, mixed with ochreous-whitish and dark fuscous. Abdomen dark fuscous. Forewings elongate, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen slightly rounded, oblique; 9 absent; violet-grey, suffusedly irrorated and strigulated with dark fuscous; undefined rather oblique dark fuscous fasciae at $\frac{1}{3}$ and beyond middle, and three small dark fuscous spots on costa posteriorly, costa between these markings suffused with whitish-ochreous: cilia fuscous mixed with dark fuscous, sometimes distinctly barred with whitish-ochreous, base tinged with whitish-ochreous. Hindwings dark fuscous; cilia fuscous, with faint darker subbasal line.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA : Bura, alt. 1.050 m., st. n° 61, mar. 1912, 3 female examples.

I have described the male from two examples from Nairobi in my own collection.

Melasina paraphrictis Meyrick.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA : Bura, alt. 1.050 m., st. n° 61, mar. 1912, 3 examples.

Recorded also from the Transvaal.

Melasina Bettoni Butler.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA : Bura, alt. 1.050 m., st. n° 61, mar. 1912; — Makitao, alt. 1.050 m., st. n° 62, mar. 1912; — Mbuyuni, alt. 1.110 m., st. n° 63, mar. 1912; — Landjoro, alt. 900 m., st. n° 64, mar. 1912; — Taveta, alt. 750 m., st. n° 65, mar. 1912. 21 examples.

EAST AFRICA, Kilimandjaro : Himo river, alt. 1.000 m., st.

n° 66, mar. 1912; — Moschi, alt. 1.120 m., st. n° 68, mar. 1912. 3 examples.

Also found in Mashonaland and Natal. Male examples expand 24-30 mm., female 40-44 mm.

Melasina folligera, n. sp.

Male, 21-28 mm.; *female*, 32-38 mm. — Head whitish tinged with brown on crown. Palpi moderate, fuscous, apex of joints whitish. Antennal pectinations of *male* 4. Thorax whitish, more or less largely suffused anteriorly or sometimes wholly with fuscous and dark fuscous, with posterior crest. Abdomen pale fuscous or brown-whitish. Forewings elongate, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen rounded, oblique; white, variably sprinkled with fuscous, and more or less strewn with dark fuscous strigulae, especially towards margins; a basal patch occupying $\frac{1}{3}$ of wing more or less tinged with fuscous and irregularly marked with blackish; a brownish or fuscous streak partially marked with blackish from $\frac{1}{3}$ of costa to near dorsum beyond middle, where it makes an angular projection sometimes just connected with dorsum, thence bent or angulated to disc at $\frac{2}{3}$, where it is expanded into a roundish blotch; a brownish or fuscous spot strigulated with blackish on costa beyond middle, and a round spot towards apex beneath costa, connected with costa by one or two slender bars, rarely touching discal blotch: cilia whitish, barred with brownish or fuscous. Hindwings whitish-fuscous; cilia whitish, sometimes tinged with brownish, with a fuscous subbasal line.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA: Voi, alt. 600 m., st. n° 60, mar. 1912; — Mbuyuni, alt. 1.110 m., st. n° 63, mar. 1912; — Landjoro, alt. 900 m., st. n° 64, mar. 1912; — Taveta, alt. 750 m., st. n° 65, mar. 1912. 35 examples.

EAST AFRICA, Kilimandjaro: Himo river, alt. 1000 m., st. n° 66, mar. 1912, 4 examples. Resembles *morbida*, but rather narrower-winged, and always with the round spot towards apex which is absent in *morbida*. The larger specimens are from the higher altitudes, the series from Voi being obviously smaller in average size.

Fam. **ADELIDAE.**Gen. **CEROMITIA** Zeller.**Ceromitia transtrifera** Meyrick.

EAST AFRICA, Kilimandjaro : Neu-Moschi, alt. 800 m., st. n^o 72, apr. 1912, 1 example.

Also found in the Transvaal and Natal.

Ceromitia iolitha Meyrick.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA : Taveta, alt. 750 m., st. n^o 65, mar. 1912, 1 example.

Also from Portuguese East Africa.

Fam. **NEPTICULIDAE.**Gen. **NEPTICULA** Heyden.**Nepticula pelanodes**, n. sp.

Male. — 4 mm. Head, eyecaps, and thorax very pale greyish-ochreous, thorax mixed with fuscous. Abdomen grey. Forewings lanceolate; pale greyish-ochreous irregularly mixed with fuscous: cilia pale greyish-ochreous. Hindwings and cilia grey.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA : Ramisi river, coast region, st. n^o 8, nov. 1911, 1 example.

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57. — <i>superciliosa</i> , n. sp. ..	60	69. — <i>clavifera</i> n. sp.	65
58. — <i>xenarcha</i> , n. sp.	60	70. — <i>insellata</i> , n. sp.	66
59. — <i>metagypsa</i> , n. sp.	61	71. <i>Laspeyresia leptogramma</i> M. .	67
60. — <i>antirrhoa</i> , n. sp.	61	72. — <i>halmyris</i> Meyr. ...	67
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77. <i>Photodotis prochalina</i> Meyr..	69	92. <i>Trichotaphe oxygrapha</i> Meyr.	75
78. <i>Telphusa microsperma</i> , n. sp.	69	93. — <i>chalybitis</i> , n. sp.	75
79. — <i>phaulosema</i> , n. sp.	70	94. — <i>melanosoma</i> , n. sp.	75
80. <i>Gelechia hutchinsonella</i> Wals.	70	95. <i>Eridachtha phaeochlora</i> ,	
81. — <i>crudescens</i> , n. sp. ...	70	n. sp.	76
82. <i>Stegasta variana</i> Meyr.	71	96. — <i>calamopis</i> , n. sp.	76
83. <i>Phthorimaea concreta</i> Meyr..	71	97. <i>Homaloxestis cholopis</i> , Meyr.	77
Gen. <i>Sphenogrypa</i> , nov.	71	98. <i>Lecithocera sceptrarcha</i> ,	
84. <i>Sphenogrypasyncosma</i> , n. sp.	71	n. sp.	77
85. <i>Anarsia agricola</i> Wals.....	72	99. <i>Onebala maculata</i> Wals.....	78
86. — <i>arsenopa</i> , n. sp.	72	100. <i>Pachnistis mitigata</i> Meyr...	78
87. <i>Dichomeris ianthes</i> Meyr.	73	101. — <i>plaesiodes</i> , n. sp. ..	78
88. — <i>rhodophaea</i> , n. sp.	73	102. <i>Encolpotis scioplasta</i> , n. sp.	79
89. — <i>decusella</i> Walk. ...	74	103. <i>Brachmia deltopis</i> , n. sp. ..	79
90. — <i>bisignella</i> Snell. ...	74	104. <i>Autosticha euryterma</i> , n. sp.	80

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121. <i>Trichocirca tyrota</i> , n. sp. ...	86		128. — <i>cirrhosoma</i> , n. sp. ..	88
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